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Axis Chiefs Meet in Rome? 'Teen-Age Bill Approved; East Told to Cut Oil Use

The World's Day—November 10, 1942

In Europe: Axis Chiefs Are Reported in Rome

Reichführer Hitler, Premier Mussolini, and French Chief of Government Pierre Laval were reported in a Reuters dispatch "from the French frontier" to be meeting in Rome. German broadcasts said M. Laval had left Vichy for "an unannounced destination" and it was stressed that he had not gone to Paris.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that he would make three speeches in the near future, one of which would be a complete and detailed war review in the House of Commons.

First British Parliamentary mission ever to visit China arrived at Chungking. The party included Lord Ailwyn and Lord Teviot and Mr. J. J. Lawson, member of Parliament.

Postwar building in Malta would be provided for by a proposal submitted to the British House of Commons that a sum of £10,000,000 be given the Mediterranean island for that purpose.

Another Nazi puppet, former Danish Foreign Minister Eric Scavenius, has assumed the premiership of Denmark, and has assembled about him a presumably pro-Nazi government, it was reported by the British Radio.

Five more Czechs have been shot by the German occupation authorities. Three were reported executed for blackout offenses, and the other two, who were post office employees, for stealing parcels.

Washington: Gas Rationing May Be Deferred

Delay in the delivery of ration books and forms is causing the Office of Price Administration to "consider seriously" the postponement of gasoline rationing in all presently unrationed areas, an OPA spokesman said.

A joint Senate-House committe agreed on a 'teeen-age draft bill eliminating a Senate provision requiring a year's military training before 18- and 19-year-old selectees could be sent to foreign combat.

To safeguard motorists against misuse of their gasoline books when nation-wide rationing starts Nov. 22, each book holder will be required to write his car's license number on each coupon before they can be accepted by dealers.

No immediate enactment of manpower conscription, but rather a tightening of controls over the co-ordination of governmental agencies dealing with labor, is the program outlined by the War Manpower Commission. President Roosevelt made public a report by the commission's Management-Labor Policy Committee [Page 9.]

President Roosevelt began his annual tussle with a budget, swelled this time to unprecedented proportions by the war. He called in Budget Director Harold Smith and Assistant Director Wayne Coy for a report on the preliminary budget studies which they already had made.

Democratic congressional leaders met with President Roosevelt at the White House for one of their periodic surveys of the legislative situation, but with the emphasis apparently on the problems of manpower and the 'teen-age draft issues.

Ten per cent less beef for civilians has been ordered by the Office of Price Administration, effective immediately. The aim is to assure that men on fighting fronts will have "all the meat they require."

Shortening of furloughs for draft inductees to one week will become effective with those reporting to induction stations on and after Nov. 17 on account of the serious shortage of available men for the armed forces.

The War Production Board acted to provide more coal and wood-burning domestic heating stoves by authorizing increased output between now and Jan. 1.

New England: East Warned to Cut Oil and Gas

Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator, warns the East that civilian consumption of fuel oil and gasoline must be cut to an "irreducible minimum" to provide for mounting military transportation needs. [Page 3.]

Parade and induction of a group of "Birthday Recruits" are features of Boston's celebration of the United States Marine Corps' 167th anniversary. [Page 3.]

Plea for higher salaries for teachers to solve teacher shortage problem and Federal financial support of schools to prevent collapse of education in many states made at conference of New England educational and industrial leaders. [Page 2.]

National: Army's Railroad Operation Ends

The Army's three-day operation of the Fairport, Painesville & Eastern Railroad ended under a truce arranged in Painesville, Ohio, in the strike called by District 50 of the United Mine Workers in protest against employment of non-union operating men as the parties agreed to resumption of operations by non-union train crews pending mediation.

Diplomacy: Canada and Mexico Break With Vichy

Canada, Mexico and Cuba severed relations with Vichy in quick succession after announcement of United States severance of relations had been announced from Washington. [Pag e6.]

U. S. Embassy Staff and a number of American newspapermen in France are to be moved to Château-Guyon, about 25 miles southwest of Vichy, to await exchange with diplomatic officials in the United States, it was announced from the French capital.

Vichy Consuls in the U. S. were held incommunicado by the F. B. I. following announcement that all Vichy Consulates would be closed, and Vichy funds available to the consuls would be subject to individual decision of the Department of the Treasury.

Americas: Brett Takes Over Caribbean Command

Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett arsived in the Panama Canal Zone to take over the Caribbean Defense Command, as successor to Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, who has been named commander of United States Forces in the Middle East.

The State Department at Washington announced that President Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador would arrive Nov. 23 for a state visit as the guest of President Roosevelt.

Heins August Luning, described at the time of his arrest in Havana last September as one of the most important German spies in America, was executed for sending radio and code letter reports on the movement of Allied ships.

French Consul's Home Guarded

The Boston office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation today requested the local Police Department to station an officer outside the office of the Vichy French Consul, 376 Boylston Street, and also at the 256 Beacon Street home of Francois Brière, French Consul, who resigned yesterday and asked the State Department to grant him and his family the hospitality of the country.

Federal officers in Boston declined to discuss the situation, and referred all queries to the State Department in Washington.

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Cash Holdover Aids Budgeting For Bay State

Despite slump in gasoline revenue, some other taxes tend to offset deficit.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite gasoline tax revenue slumping 35 to 40 per cent since rationing became completely effective, Massachusetts finance officers expect to end the State's fiscal year on Nov. 30 with a substantial cash surplus to help solve forthcoming budget problems.

Exact size of this surplus has not been revealed by the financial experts. However, Charles W. Greenough, State Budget Commissioner, today predicted it will be well over $1,000,000.

Several factors are responsible for this encouraging note in the State's budget situation. They include:

1. By drastic economies, such as elimination of new road building, abandoning of various capital improvements on State property, and cutting out all but essential work, the Governor built up a war emergency fund of $7,000,000 and a $4,500,000 fund to offset declining revenues. Thus far less than $3,500,000 has been spent from the $7,000,000 war fund. With less than a month left of the fiscal year, the war fund spending undoubtedly will not exceed $3,500,000.

Other Revenue Holds Up

2. While the gasoline tax revenue and the yield from Registry of Motor Vehicles license and registration fees have dropped sharply in recent months, revenue from other tax sources has held up well. In some categories, Mr. Greenough reported, the yield has exceeded estimates, namely, the tax on horse and dog racing and the levy on liquor.

Regardless of 1942 surplus prospects, Mr. Greenough is facing the most difficult task of his term as Budget Commissioner in formulating the forthcoming budget.

In 1943, the State changes over from a fiscal year opening on Dec. 1 to one starting on July 1. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall pushed through the 1941 Legislature the measure making the fiscal year change.

The plan is designed to provide a more effective check on expenditures. Under the Dec. 1 fiscal year at least a half year goes by before the current budget is adopted by the Legislature and becomes effective. During the intervening period, in theory at least, departments are authorized to spend at the monthly rate of 1-12th of the previous year's appropriations, making budgetary control difficult.

Control Over Spending

Under the July 1 fiscal year system, the budget will be passed before the opening of the fiscal year. Thus real control can be maintained immediately upon departmental spending.

But the change, at this time, is giving Mr. Greenough and Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, a hectic time. The Governor and his financial experts must prepare a two-year budget for the biennial period running from July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1945. In addition, they must submit to the Legislature another budget to cover the interim period, Dec. 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, to cover State spending during the changeover months.

Eisenhower Sets Up Base in Oran; Darlan Seized as Coastal Points Fall; Allied Moves Surpass Highest Hopes

Associated Press

Tunisia: On Which Side Will These Soldiers Fight?

Top: President Roosevelt has notified the Bey of Tunis, Sidi Moncef Pacha, right, through Admiral Jean Pierre Esteva, left, Vichy French Resident General at Tunis, that United States North African forces hope to pass through French Tunisia, possibly to strike at the Axis retreating from Egypt. Bottom: The famous Eighth Zouaves, French soldiers in native uniform, one of the crack regiments detailed to duty in Tunisia and Africa, as they paraded in the Champs Elysées in Paris before United States troops landed in North Africa. In whose behalf these soldiers will fight, if they do fight, remains to be seen despite the uniforms they wear.

Decisive points taken in United Nations drive raise results to class of 'extraordinary.'

Axis tries desperately to halt rapid drive; Germans dispatch a new commander.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Initial progress of the Great American offensive in Africa has already, within less than three days, exceeded all reasonable expectations.

One might have hoped for more—for complete capitulation without any resistance on the part of the French. But no one gauging the prospects in advance could have rightly counted on as much as has been achieved.

Algiers, the Capital of Algeria and metropolis of all French Northwest Africa, came over to the Allied side after scarcely token resistance. Oran, one of the two main French naval bases, has apparently capitulated this morning after offering some resistance which was to be expected from any point garrisoned primarily by and for the French Navy.

But considering that Oran is the naval base which took the brunt of the early British attack on the French fleet and therefore the point where bitterness over that incident would be expected to last the longest, its capitulation in less than three days is, to put it mildly, extraordinary.

Resistance at Casablanca

Casablanca seems to be offering the strongest resistance, but some one of the various French strong points was bound to hold out longer than others and we can congratulate ourselves that it was Casablanca and not Oran or Algiers, for Casablanca is on the Atlantic Coast, where we are in no immediate danger now that bridgeheads have been established inside the Mediterranean.

So long as our positions on the Mediterranean coast are solid the ultimate capitulation of Casablanca is certain. Its potential value to the Axis is destroyed if it cannot be reached overland from Oran, while if we control Oran, Casablanca is isolated and, sooner or later must join our side.

We must have it because from Casablanca our future operations inside the Mediterranean can be supplied by rail. It will obviate the necessity of bringing transport and supply ships inside the Mediterranean should that become dangerous during any period of the operations. Also, it can cut the ship haul from the United States.

Diplomatic Soil Tilled

In many other respects the degree of initial success exceeds all reasonable expectations. Obviously the way was skillfully paved through our diplomatic and consular agents.

The acquisition of General Giraud is a tremendous gain which was arranged through our diplomatic establishments inside the Vichy lines. He makes it possible to build up a fighting French force inside Africa without risking the resistance which has developed somewhat widely throughout France to the personality of General de Gaulle.

Many a Frenchman who wanted to resume the fight against Naziism has been deterred by a reluctance to join the de Gaulle movement on the ground that it was too pro-English. Now those Frenchmen who dislike General de Gaulle or his movement will be able to rally

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Events moved rapidly in North Africa, as the Axis made desperate moves to organize last-minute resistance to the inexorably advancing Allied troops.

Oran has fallen and become Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's military headquarters. Admiral Jean Darlan, commander of all Vichy's forces, has been captured. Coastal points Safi, Fedala and Mehdia are in Allied hands.

A German commander, Gen. Erwin von Witzleben, was said to have arrived in North Africa to organize French resistance in Tunisia. One rumor had it that Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, too, was in North Africa. Other unsubstantiated reports had it that Italian troops had arrived in France's Tunisian naval base of Bizerta, which commands the narrow 125-mile channel between North Africa and Sicily.

The Vichy center of resistance was Gen. Auguste Nogues, commander in Morocco, who has been driven from his base at Rabat to a new headquarters in the interior. General Nogues, however, has a difficult task in view of the prestige of Gen. Henri Giraud, who, like General Catroux in Syria, has bidden all Frenchmen support the United Nations.

Casablanca still holds out. Here American infantry, backed by tanks, is within four miles of the city. An offer of armistice was today rejected. Another center of resistance is Orleansville, 100 miles east of Oran, midway between Oran and Algiers. Full control of the coast is necessary for any move eastward through Tunisia. Since the Allies have already begun marching southeast of Oran in the direction of Bou Saada, 120 miles away, it may be expected that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will attempt to reduce all resistance eastward along the coast.

At the eastern end of the African fighting, the British Army of the Nile pursued Marshal Rommel's retreating forces as far as Salum close to the Libyan-Egyptian border. The completeness with which United States heavy bombers and the British RAF were disorganiizng the German commander's supply lines made any stand virtually impossible.

Behind the lines the British continued corralling the Italians of six divisions, many of whom were found destitute and indignant at being left in the lurch by the Germans.

Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, in command of the Marines at Pearl Harbor, gave reassuring information regarding the Solomons, that the United Nations had more troops there than the Japanese—although the Japanese, he said, were bringing in reinforcements at the rate of some 900 men every two days. In any event, the American forces, despite Japanese reinforcements, were continuing their attack on Guadalcanal Island—toward the east. In New Guinea, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's men were reported to be operating along the northern coast of the island, about 50 miles south of the Japanese base of Buna.

North Africa:

Darlan Is Prisoner; Oran Is Occupied

The fact that Admiral Jean Darlan, chief of all Vichy's armed forces, was a prisoner of the Americans, came from London.

Oran, chief French North African port on the Mediterranean, it was announced, has been entered by United States troops.

So rapid was the progress of the Allied campaign in French North Africa, still only in its third day, that it outstripped the expedi-

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Giraud at Helm in French North Africa; Pétain Takes Command of Vichy Forces

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 10—An integral part of France itself is once again back in the war on the side of the Allies against the Axis.

This is the far-reaching strategic significance of an announcement from Allied Headquarters that "Henri Giraud has assumed leadership of the French movement to prevent aggression in North Africa and will organize the French North African Army, again to take up the fight side by side with the forces of the United Nations for the defeat of Germany and Italy and the liberation of France and her empire."

In making this announcement Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower emphasized that General Giraud will be responsible for both military and civil affairs in French North Africa.

The full meaning of this emerges only when it is remembered that Algiers—unlike Morocco or Tunisia—is an integral part of Metropoli-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Allies Greet Giraud As Comrade-in-Arms

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 10

The enlistment of Gen. Henri Giraud in the United Nations cause was announced by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters in the following words:

"Gen. Henri Giraud has arrived in Algeria from France.

"It can be expected that his presence there will bring about a cessation of the scattered resistance which is tragic between soldiers who have the same enemy.

"General Giraud has assumed leadership of a French movement to prevent Axis aggression in North Africa, and will organize a French North African Army again to take up arms side by side with the forces of the United Nations for the defeat of Germany and Italy and the liberation of France and her Empire.

"The Allied Commander in Chief has agreed to support General Giraud in this theater with the strong forces under his command.

"The Government of the United States has pledged itself to assist in providing arms and equipment for this new French Army.

"The Allied Commander in Chief is happy to welcome this distinguished French soldier as an ally in the common cause."

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Only the most meager news has leaked through the almost impenetrable cloak of censorship thrown around the Occupied and Unoccupied areas of France by German and Vichy authorities.

There is, however, every indication that an intense effort is being made by the Axis and collaborationist Frenchmen to make the French people believe the American and British operations in French Africa constitute a threat to their sovereignty.

Thus far there has been no direct news of the French public's reaction to President Roosevelt's pledge that nothing could sever the historic ties between the American and French peoples.

Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain, according to the Associated Press, has taken command of all Vichy land, sea and air forces, replacing Admiral Jean Darlan, now in custody of American forces in Algiers.

Russian dispatches reaching London, however, said German

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Congress Seeks Larger Hand In Making Both War and Peace

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Influential Republican and Democratic leaders are acting to establish bi-partisan congressional committees to work more closely with the Administration in both the conduct of the war and the planning of the peace.

The effect of these moves is in three significant directions:

They are intended to enlarge the role and enhance the authority of Congress in the whole war effort.

They are calculated to increase the influence of the resurgent Republican Party.

They are expected to provide both congressional stimulus and check upon the Administration outside the area of military strategy.

There is not visible evidence that any of these steps are prompted by an intention to hamstring the President but to promote more intimate collaboration between Congress and the White House.

Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan are leading the movement to form a "Joint Committee on War Problems" and Senator Vandenberg, welcoming the Democratic initiative in behalf of this action, disclosed yesterday that he had received a letter from the White House last January in which Mr. Roosevelt said that if Congress desired such a committee he would be glad to co-operate fully and closely with it.

Coincident with the advocacy of the Joint War Committee, Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin today renewed his plea for the early appointment of a joint peace committee in line with his proposal two months ago.

Senator Wiley's resolution calls upon the President to name a Foreign Relations Advisory Committee which would be composed of the Secretary of State, the Undersecretary and such other specialist as the Administration should desire, together with the chairman and ranking Minority Member of the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees and

Continued on Page 3, Column 7

Women Reserves Made Ensigns

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 10 (AP)—Fifty-six women officer candidates in the Naval Reserve midshipmen's school at Smith College were commissioned as ensigns yesterday and ordered immediately to active duty.

They were members of a group of 750 apprentice seamen who have completed indoctrination courses.

Approximately 450 additional members of the WAVES were expected to reach Northampton tomorrow. Of that number, 120 will remain at Smith College and the remainder will go to Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley. All are in probationary officer classifications.

Churchill Says African Coup Opens Base for Second Front

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today that President Roosevelt "is the author of this mighty undertaking" of American arms in northwestern Africa, and added that "in all of it I have been his active and ardent lieutenant."

Britain and the United States took their action, he added, "for one purpose and one purpose only; namely to gain vantage ground from which to open a new front against Hitler and Hitlerism."

The Prime Minister said that the British Eighth Army drive to Libya from Egypt "gives good prospect of becoming decisive and final so far as the defense of Egypt is concerned." He said it was launched "as a prelude and counterpart to the momentous undertaking by the United States at the western end of the Mediterranean. . . ."

He restated his faith that France will rise again, disclaimed anew any British designs for new territory, but added firmly:

"We mean to hold our own. I have not become the King's first minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire."

The Prime Minister commented that "we have not so far in this war taken as many German prisoners as they have taken British, but these German prisoners will no doubt come in in droves at the end, just as they did last time."

Mr. Churchill spoke at a Lord Mayor's dinner at the Mansion House. It was his first public address since the United States landings in North Africa and the British chased General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel back into Libya.

Review Promised

He had promised to follow this soon with a comprehensive war situation review in Parliament.

The Prime Minister prefaced his remarks, in high humor, by observing: "I notice, my Lord Mayor, by your speech you had reached the conclusion that news from the various fronts has been somewhat better lately."

Mr. Churchill said Field Marshal Rommel's army "has been routed. . . . It has been very largely destroyed as a fighting force."

"The battle has been fought throughout almost entirely by men of British blood and from the dominions on the one side, and by Germans on the other," he said.

Continued on Page 20, Column 4

High School Education for All Voters Is Urged as Need by N. E. A. Executive

N. E. Leaders Confer in Boston On 'Education and Industry'

"A majority of our voting population is definitely not prepared to face intelligently the difficult problems of the years ahead," declared Dr. Donald DuShane, an executive of the National Education Association, today at an "Education and Industry" conference here, urging "for our immediate goal a high school education for all of our voters."

Edwin C. Johnson, Boston industrialist, in sharing the luncheon platform at the Hotel Copley-Plaza, linked "free private enterprise" with "constitutional representative democracy, civil and religious liberty," to say that "without any one of these three supports of freedom, our other liberties cannot long exist."

More than 200 delegates from the six New England States were in attendance at the day-long session which is the thirteenth of 15 being held over by the nation jointly by the National Association of Manufacturers and the N. E. A. to discover "areas of common interest which exist between these two important segments (education and industry) of the American body-politic."

The two representative speeches were to be followed in the afternoon by six group meetings, each two-hours long, to discuss informally the points raised.

Recalls Easy Days

Dr. DuShane, who is Secretary of the N. E. A.'s Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education, recalled the "easy days of the Republic, before 1929, when we were satisfied with the education of our people, proud that we had more high-school graduates and more college graduates than any other country."

Now, in finding more than half the nation's voters unprepared to deal with vital problems of war and peace, Americans are aware, he said, "that half of our voters have not completed the eighth grade and, therefore, have had no well-organized courses in United States history, no knowledge of economics, and no courses in civics.

"Over 20,000,000 of them cannot read a newspaper understandingly or write a simple letter and under present standards would be classified as illiterates. We have in our present adult population more illiterates than college graduates; more of our adult population have been in prison and insane asylums than in college. The only guarantee of the continuance of a democracy of our type during a long period of hardship and discouragement is the careful training and conditioning of its voters."

To achieve this, a start must be made even during war time, he declared. The national government "must provide large scale financial support" to schools to prevent a "disastrous collapse of education in many States and communities." Collapse is threatened, he said, by the burden of heavier federal taxes which are making it "difficult if not impossible" for many communities to increase school taxes sufficiently to meet increasing costs.

Federal Aid

Federal assistance, he held, "can be given without Federal control of education, which none of us wants, and must be given soon if we are to prevent a breakdown of our educational system, and let me assure you that if we wait until disaster has overtaken our schools we will undoubtedly have both Federal support and Federal control of education."

Mr. Johnson recalled the N. A. M. support given education by resolution last December holding education to be an "essential public service whose reasonable financial support constitutes a necessary claim upon our American system."

Discussing the relation of industry to the schools, Mr. Johnson said that "we of industry believe that some of you in education do not always understand and do not always teach that modern industrial management is in itself a specialized profession like teaching."

With the joint conference dedicated to dispelling misunderstanding, Mr. Johnson said "some of us in industry believe that in recent years teaching has gone too far in the intellectual vivisection of the shortcomings of American democracy."

In discussing constructive national policies, "nothing is more vital," he held, "than control of all inflationary factors. The N. A. M. condemns profiteering by anyone," he said adding that the national group had advocated "heavy taxation to carry as much of the cost of the war as possible and to serve as a counter-inflationary factor."

In support of the teaching of controversial subjects in public schools, Mr. Johnson said he knew "of no responsible group of industrial managers in this country who at any time have advocated the witch-hunting and book-burning technique of fascism and communism."

More Support

Dr. DuShane thanked the N. A. M. for its recognition of education as an essential service but stressed the need for more financial support immediately.

In 33 states, he disclosed, the average teacher salary is less than $1,500 per year, and in 26 states, it is less than $1,200.

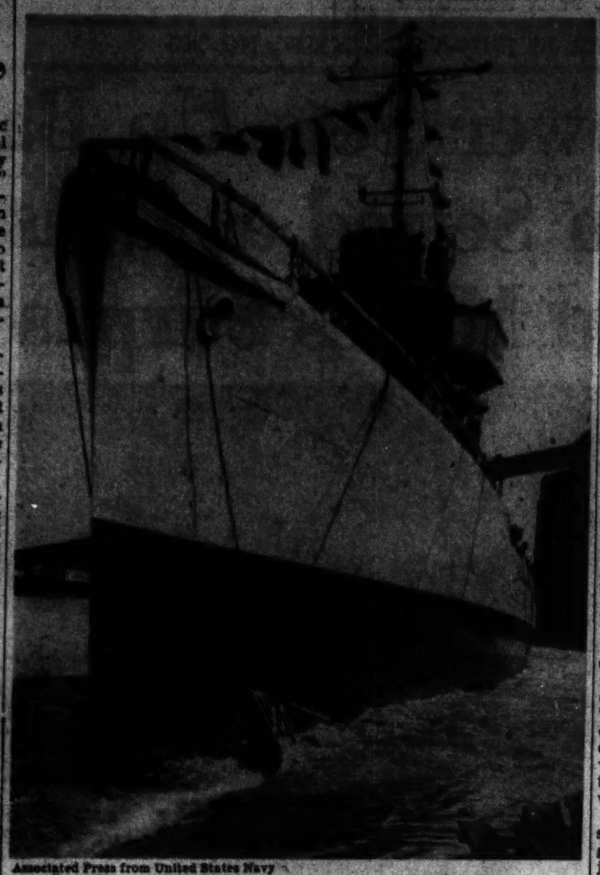
"With rapidly increasing costs of living and little prospect of better conditions, many thousands of teachers have left the schools during the past year and there are not enough graduates to our training schools to take their places," he said. "Classes are being overcrowded, incompetent teachers are being employed, and important school courses are being abandoned."

With the teen-age draft call making high school the final school for most of the war generation, even more lowering of educational standards is resulting from forces "drawing thousands of our youth" to stores, agriculture, and industry.

"There is in prospect a nation-wide movement to lower the standards of our school attendance laws and child-labor laws and weaken their enforcement. In view of the vital importance of education in our democracy this tendency is deplorable and should receive the careful and immediate study of education, industry, agriculture, and labor.

"Another serious effect of the war unless checked," Dr. DuShane continued, "will be an immense increase in juvenile delinquency due to high wages received by youths unused to large incomes, great increases in the number of employed mothers, and decreased financial support of schools and recreational and social agencies."

Progress in education since the last war was illustrated in a comparison: In 1917 "41 per cent of our white soldiers and 79 per cent of our colored soldiers had not completed the seventh grade. One out of every four was unable to read and write. In our 1942 Army, almost 60 per cent have completed the second year of high school and 40 per cent are high-school graduates," Dr. DuShane disclosed.



Associated Press from United States Navy

Destroyer Ordronaux Launched at Fore River

The U. S. S. Ordronaux, named in honor of Capt. John Ordronaux, noted privateersman of the War of 1812, is shown here as it was launched at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in Quincy, Mass., yesterday, after being sponsored by the granddaughter of Captain Ordronaux, Mrs. J. Henry Judik of Baltimore, Md.

Billfish Ready for Launching

War Activities in New England

Submarine Billfish Ready—At the Portsmouth Navy Yard, the Submarine Billfish will be launched on Thursday, the Navy announced today. The new undersea craft will be sponsored by the wife of Lieut.-Comm. Lewis S. Parks, Staff Commander, Submarines, Atlantic Fleet.

Navy Needs Electrical Engineers—The Navy has sent out an urgent appeal for a large number of electrical engineers who are needed for a variety of duties. Warrants and commissions await applicants who can meet professional and physical qualifications, the First Naval District officers said, in making the need known.

These engineers are needed for duty ashore and afloat. Electrical duties in the Navy are so broad that a well qualified electrical engineer is certain to have had experience which the Navy can use during these critical times.

Power plant engineers, those with a comprehensive knowledge of AC and DC currents, dynamos and propulsion motors, and men who in addition have had extensive experience with fire control installations and the Sperry Gyro compass are particularly desired.

'Lady Loafer' Goes and Charm Survives Grease Smudged Nose

The day of the "lady loafer" is rapidly passing, and the era of a "glossy, frivolous femininity" has been supplanted by the kind of "feminine charm that doesn't mind smudges of grease across the face or broken finger nails," Miss Margaret Hickey, Chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission declared today.

Speaking to the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the Hotel Statler, Miss Hickey said that before the end of 1943, one out of every six women not now employed will be needed on the working front, and one out of every four home-makers will be required in the office, the factory, or on the farm.

She said that there are still some employers who refuse to hire women, but pointed out that their prejudice is not founded on substantial grounds, since an exhaustive survey by the Women's Bureau had proved conclusively that "sex and age are no barrier to efficiency."

Age Factor Exaggerated

This survey indicated, Miss Hickey continued, that the notion of a "decline in ability because of increasing age is grossly exaggerated and is inconsistent with employment tests and scientific studies."

It has been found that "there is no noticeable increase or decrease in productivity of a worker in relation to age," asserted the Advisory Committee Chairman, and told of one 92-year-old firm which has always employed women and boasts 16 grandmothers in its service, "all doing good work."

"Perhaps the most salient recommendation in the Policy Statement of the Bureau is the recommendation that management and labor remove all barriers against the employment of women in any occupation for which they are qualified or can qualify," she told the delegates.

Job Snobbishness Goes

Miss Hickey labeled "job snobbishness" as another "has been" which is "out for the duration—never, I hope, to return." In the past, the search has been for "what I want to do," rather than "what needs to be done," she said, adding that the approach today is not in the spirit of ambition or competition, but "in the spirit of contribution."

She warned that "we must not forget to build spiritually, too," and called attention to "evidence on all sides that we are learning the lessons of adversity, that we are reaching out for a more spiritual interpretation of our national ideal, away from crumbling selfishness, national and personal."

Mrs. Faye Stephenson, President of the Women's Auxiliaries, presided at the morning session, at which Mrs. Eleanor Gimbel, Chairman of the New York Committee on the Care of Young Children in Wartime, also spoke.

In resolutions presented to the conference it was proposed that "Vice-President Wallace's tribute to the Soviet Union's policy of equality of economic opportunity to women and equal pay for equal work be translated into actual practice in the United States."

Another resolution declared that "The C. W. A. in convention assembled wholeheartedly indorses the Tolan-Pepper bill to establish an Office of War Mobilization."

It was proposed that child care centers be open to the children of "all working mothers, regardless of race, color or creed."

Mrs. Philip Murray, wife of the President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was honor guest at the Auxiliaries luncheon. Guests heard as speakers, Dorothy Bellanca, A. C. W. A., and member of the Women's Advisory Committee of the Manpower Commission; Abigail Homans, Director of the Women's Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; and Verity Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Miss Mary Pond, Labor advisor of the American Red Cross and Representative of National C. I. O. Committee for American and Allied War Relief was the afternoon speaker.

Praises Women

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Margaret Hickey

Chairman, Women's Advisory Committee, War Manpower Commission.

No Eight-Hour Hub Orphans, Committee Aim

There will be no "eight-hour" orphans in Boston, if the efforts of the new Committee on the Care of Children of Working Mothers have anything to say about it. And they will, since the new committee, headed by Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, former President of the Boston League of Women Voters, has just been appointed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and John J. Walsh, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee.

While Boston itself has no pressing problem of this kind, since the demand for employment of women is not yet such as to justify the recruiting of working mothers, Mrs. Hurley explained that her committee will be ready to provide information as to facilities for the day care of children to any mothers who may be interested.

It will be the job of her group, Mrs. Hurley continued, to see that there is sufficient provision for the day-care of pre-school children and recreational opportunities for children up to 10 or 12 years of age. These are the youngsters who are often referred to as "eight-hour orphans" or "latch-key children," when they are left to shift for themselves while their mothers work in industry.

"It will be the committee's responsibility," she said, "to use imagination and good sense in adjusting the present need to the existing facilities, and the growing need, as it appears, to good standards."

Mothers now in industry, or expecting to go into it, are invited to get in touch with the Committee at 9 Park Street, for help with their problems, or specific information on the provisions which are now available for day care of their children.

Judge Says Best Course to 'Pass The Ammunition'

"I still believe it's a better idea to pass the ammunition," Judge George C. Sweeney declared in Federal Court today when a defendant stated that Jehovah would take care of Hitler.

The defendant, Mitchell Francis Balas, of Westford, a member of the Jehovah Witnesses sect and former baseball player on the New York Giants and the old Boston Bees, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for failure to report for work at a conscientious objectors camp on Oct. 5 as ordered by a draft board.

Judge Sweeney asked the defendant how long he thought this country would last if all the people took the same attitude about serving as he did. "It would last forever if all would obey Jehovah's law," the defendant said. Judge Sweeney said "Do you think Hitler will recognize that." The defendant replied "Jehovah would take care of that." Judge Sweeney then said, "I still think its a better idea to pass the ammunition."

Two other members of the Jehovah Witnesses were sentenced to similar terms for violation of the Selective Service Act. They were Judson Austin Smith, of Dorchester, and Joseph Anthony Cicchette, of North Sudbury. Assistant United States Attorney Thomas P. O'Connor prosecuted the cases.

Green and Lewis Folks Neighbors In South Wales

The homes of the parents of both William Green and John L. Lewis, for years the two principal Labor leaders in the United States, were located within six miles of each other in Wales, Bryn Roberts, British Labor spokesman, recalled here today.

I was born in Abertillery Monmouthshire, South Wales," said Mr. Roberts.

"The parents of John Lewis were born in a little village some three miles as the crow flies to the east of Abertillery," he added.

"Three miles to the west of where I was born, William Green's parents were born.

"I've confirmed this with both Lewis and Green."

Mr. Roberts, who is President of the National Union of Public Employees, addresses the Congress of Industrial Organizations here today on international Labor cooperation.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain and warmer tonight but becoming colder in the morning.

New Hampshire: Light rain tonight and colder by morning.

Vermont: Colder tonight with light showers.

Rhode Island and Southwestern Maine: Light rain tonight and colder by morning.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Light rain tonight and changing to showers and colder on the Berkshires. Colder in east portions by morning.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:04 p. m.; height, 11.8 feet. Wednesday, 1:37 a. m.; height, 11.6 feet. Light all winter Tuesday by 5:37 p. m.

Labor Is Shown How to Raise Manpower by Several Million

An increase in war production equivalent to the labors of several million men—obtainable by each worker stepping up his own output—was called for here today by Ralph Bard, Undersecretary of the Navy.

Mr. Bard made this forecast of the possibilities of greater individual effort at the National Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, at the Hotel Statler.

The Navy official, who is on cordial working terms with organized Labor, asked workers to come up with new resourcefulness in production and to discard unnecessary reasons for delays.

The C. I. O. delegates applauded his plea for higher production, and when he finished, Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., assured him that what he had asked Labor to do would be done.

Labor Can Carry the Ball

"We can increase the output per man in our war industries, and Labor can carry the ball and furnish the leadership in doing so," Mr. Bard told the C. I. O. convention.

"You could by your initiative, perhaps, by breaking down production quotas, by adopting incentive systems as they are now doing even in Russia, by pushing the development of Labor-Management production committees, increase your output to the extent that it would equal the output of an additional several million men in industry.

"That's one of the best ways to solve part of the manpower problem. One of your C. I. O. unions suggests that production could be increased 20 to 30 per cent, so I am, in part, borrowing this suggestion from your own ranks.

No Limit to Manpower

"There is a limit to the manpower even in this great country, and the time has come to talk about more production from the manpower available.

"One thing is sure if this problem is to be solved—Management and Labor will have to get together in a spirit of understanding and mutual interest, as called for in the recent statement of Navy Labor Relations policy. They have to get together in the factory and the shipyard with the singleminded purpose of making our arsenal of democracy live up to that high-sounding name.

"They must make the Labor-Management production committees function more effectively, and management must abandon the idea that these committees are a device through which organized Labor is scheming to take over their properties.

Must Scrap Pettiness

"Labor for its part must abandon its jurisdictional ambitions and jealousies, and convince Management of its sincerity of purpose, if Management shall be expected to drop its suspicions of Labor.

Direct co-operation of American labor with the labor of Russia through the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee was urged today by Bryan Roberts, General Secretary of the National Union of Public Employees of Great Britain.

Mr. Roberts is the first British labor leader to address a C. I. O. convention. While the A. F. of L. has been reluctant to have direct relations with Russian labor, the C. I. O. favors full working co-operation with organized labor in all the United Nations.

"Russia with its 170,000,000 inhabitants, covering one-sixth of the world's surface, will inevitably have a great influence upon the postwar world," Mr. Roberts told the C. I. O. delegates.

"British Labor is proud to be associated with the gallant Russian people and, without them imposing Communism on us or us imposing capitalism on them, we can through the machinery of the Anglo-Russian Joint Committee do much to establish real co-operation between the two nations, which is so essential to the successful prosecution of the war and in the period of reconstruction that will follow it.

"With the principle of our movement guilding us, it is not too much to expect that such a Committee, now limited to the Russians and ourselves, will, without undue delay, embrace the organized workers of all the other democratic countries. That is our fervent hope. We feel that it will be nothing short of a tragedy if it does not quickly materialize.

Pays Tribute to Seamen

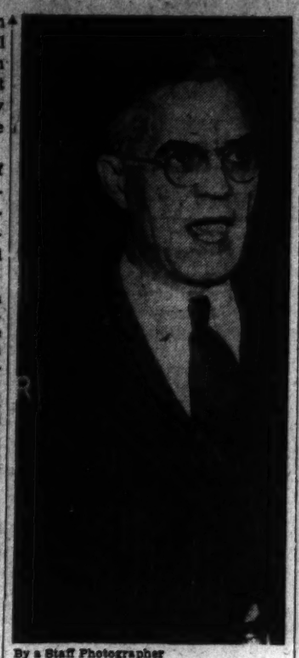
The C. I. O. paid tribute to members of the National Maritime Union of the C. I. O. who are delivering American war supplies over the world—seamen and others of the Merchant Marine.

Mr. Murray presented a plaque in behalf of the C. I. O.'s officers and Executive Board to Joseph Curran, President of the N. M. U. Three seamen members of the union, one recently back from the Solomons, stood by on the platform typifying its thousands of members now out on the seas.

Mr. Curran told the Convention that the members of the N. M. U. had "made a pledge to keep them sailing."

Telling of a group of N. M. U. members who had recently carried war equipment to Russia via the perilous Murmansk route, Mr. Curran quoted them as saying: "We went, we were bombed and torpedoed for six days, we are back home, give us another ship to go out again."

The N. M. U. President concluded, "We will deliver the goods."



By a Staff Photographer

Ralph Bard

Undersecretary of the Navy, who addressed the National Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the Hotel Statler.

Waves Enter Training At Mt. Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 10—Another college town found itself inundated with "Waves" today, as 320 members of the Women's Naval Reserve arrived for training at the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School at Mount Holyoke College.

These officer candidates will be quartered in Rockefeller Hall and will be in training for a period of five weeks, after which they will be assigned to active duty.

Staff officers assigned to the Mount Holyoke unit include the following: Lieut. Comdr. Lester R. Reiter, U.S.N. (Ret.) of Harrisonburg, Va.; Lieut. (jg) S. B. Sneath, Instruction Officer; Lieut. (jg) J. F. Loran, Drill and Discipline Officer; Lieut. (jg) Alice N. Davis, Senior Officer, Women's Reserve; Lieut. (jg) Dorothy Church, Drill and Discipline Officer; Lieut. (jg) Barbara Ziegler, Personnel Officer; Ensign Lona C. Trapani; Ensign E. G. Myer; Ensign Roberta Fancher; Ensign Ruth S. Hawkins, Physical Examination Officer, assisted by Ensign Mary L. McElwee.

At Northampton, 120 classmates of the Mount Holyoke group started their indoctrination at Smith College, making the full size of the November 10 class 4,420. The Northampton group will live in Capen House, taking the places of 115 officer candidates who were graduated and assigned to active duty last Friday morning.

Repudiates Vichy

Associated Press

François Brière

Consul of the Vichy French Government at Boston, who yesterday resigned. He thinks America's entrance into French Africa marked "the first step toward the liberation of France."

World Issues Are Discussed At Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Declaring that "this all-out war cannot be won except by an all-out victory of the armed forces of the United Nations," and that there must follow an all-out effort to win the peace, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, National Director of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, delivered the keynote address this afternoon at the opening session of the Institute on International Problems at the Hotel Bancroft.

"There is no room for compromise with Hitler and his associates," Dr. Atkinson asserted. "Germany started this war. Hitler wanted this war and convinced the people of Germany that they had been tricked into the last peace while they were still strong enough to carry on the battle.

"It was a cruel lie," Dr. Atkinson continued, "but on its basis Hitler was able to launch with all his fury his attacks which have brought the whole world into the conflict.

"There must be no mistake this time. The German, Italian, and Japanese armies, navies, and air forces must be completely destroyed. To this purpose, we are committed, and to it we pledge our all. We will win. The news of the last few days give full answer to our deepest fears of even a week ago. The tide has turned.

Not Every Day

"But, let us not be too optimistic. We will not have good news reported every day. We may even have reverses and disasters, but the end is in sight, and that end is victory.

"The question that arises in the mind of every sincere American is this—When we have won the victory, what then will we do with it? It is not enough just to crush the armed forces threatening our freedom. We must carry on until we have established through the United Nations a new world order.

"We lost the peace following the last war because we in the United States were not willing to go along with the rest of the world. We tried to isolate ourselves. We sought neutrality on all issues that affected our neighbors, but demanded priority of our rights in dealing with these neighbors. We must not make the same mistake again.

"We are a part of the world, and our prosperity depends upon us playing our full part in helping to build up a world community with police powers adequate to secure all nations and people from external aggression.

"But, force is not enough," Dr. Atkinson continued. "There are grave wrongs that must be righted. The new world must be founded on justice for all. Many elaborate plans have been worked out for that new world. Churches and other religious groups both here and in other countries have produced literally scores of documents in which 'blueprints of the future' are indicated.

Need Statement

"All of these are good, but what we need right now is a statement, clear and concise, supplementary to the Atlantic Charter, to be made by the United Nations, committing them jointly and severally to a plan for 'after-the-war' reconstruction that will be as definite as the plans now being acted upon to win the war."

Dr. Atkinson's address this afternoon opened the three-day Institute, which is being held in connection with the 27th Annual Meeting of the Alliance.

Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee, of San Francisco, also spoke at this afternoon's session, outlining the first Conference for the Abolition of War, called by the then Czar of Russia in 1898. "Though it did not achieve its objective, it did advance the cause of world peace," said Rabbi Coffee.

In the same year, the Spanish-American War set a new international standard for the United States, he added. Until that time, the usual war procedure was "to the victor belong the spoils." But that war resulted in the United States establishing a higher ideal. Likewise, in the Philippines, America said, "we shall give to but not take from weaker groups." This altruistic spirit has continued, he said, so that today "our hope is to create a world without war in which 'every man will dwell under his vine and fig tree with no one to make him afraid.'"

Sessions of the Institute will bring together Protestant and Jewish clergymen and laymen from the United States, New Zealand, and Canada. Other organizations co-operating in the meetings are the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, United Nations Committee, International Free World Association, Citizens for Victory, League of Nations Associations, Council for Democracy, and the Church Peace Union, and local organizations.

Among the speakers who will participate are Walter Nash, Minister from New Zealand to the United States, whose address, "United Nations—War in the Pacific and the Postwar World," will be broadcast tonight at 8:30 over station WORC.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Museum Treasures" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open without charge to the public at 11 a. m. Governor Saltonstall will speak at St. Paul's Church at 2 p. m. The public is invited to attend without charge.

Radio Timetable: Page 4
Amusement Timetable: Page 11.

Marine Society Secretary Resigns

Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, famous Atlantic Coast pilot and trial trip skipper, today resigned as Secretary of the Boston Marine Society—oldest organization of its kind in the world—and was succeeded by Capt. Frank H. Peterson of Medford.

The new Secretary has been a pilot Commissioner of the Port of Boston for the past decade.

The Marine Society recently observed its 200th anniversary, having been organized in Boston when this port was under British rule.

At the annual meeting today the Society voted $3,170 for dispersement during the ensuing quarter of the year to the Society's 96 beneficiaries.

Thompson Says U. S. to Get Truth

E. Bigelow Thompson, Chief of the Office of War Information in New England, told the Massachusetts Press Association last night that his office was going to see "that the American people get just as much of the truth about the war as genuine considerations of military security will permit."

"Our job," declared Mr. Thompson, "is to give the American people the fullest possible understanding of what this war is about. The better the American people understand what this war is about, the harder they will work and fight to win it. There are no sacrifices which our people will not willingly make as long as they are truthfully informed as to the reasons why."

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Parade and Induction Mark Anniversary of U. S. Marines

Boston paused in wartime tension today, for extending plaudits to the United States Marine Corps on its 167th anniversary.

On Nov. 10, 1775, the United States Marine Corps was established. Since then the organization has participated in every war in which the United States has been involved, and on more than 100 occasions has fought to protect American lives and property throughout the world.

Celebrations and observances today featured the Marines. A parade in downtown Boston was perhaps the most striking event, with the induction of a group of "Birthday Recruits" at the War Bond Stand on Boston Common, a close second. A special "Birthday Party" was given by Filene's in their own restaurant.

Five crack platoons of Marines with a special detail of Horse Marines from the detachment at Hingham constituted one of the most colorful parades to be held in Boston for a long time. The parade formed in Post Office Square just before noon.

With bands playing and flags flying, the colorful unit of Uncle Sam's fighting forces moved up Water Street, School Street, and swung into Tremont Street, proceeding thence to the War Bond Stand on the Common, Major Harry W. Bacon officiated there in the induction of a large group of recruits.

It served the dual purpose of featuring the anniversary and becoming a part of a collaborated campaign for the sale of War Bonds and Stamps, under auspices of the Treasury Department, the Allied Motion Picture Industry, Filene's, and the Marines.

Joan Edwards and the Ramon Ramos Orchestra provided entertainment at the War Bond Stand, following which the parade was reformed, proceeding down Winter Street to Washington and the party at Filene's store.

Governor Saltonstall, whose son Peter is with the Marines in the Solomon Islands, paid the respects of the Commonwealth to the famous "Leathernecks" at the party, and Mayor Tobin spoke for the City. He called attention to the fact that less than a year after the Marines were organized, they carried out the first invasion party ever conducted in the world. It was during the Revolutionary War, he said.

Col. Harold C. Pierce, commanding officer of the Marine Detachment in Boston presided at the Birthday Party, cutting a huge cake bearing 167 candles, with his sword. Present were Marines from the aircraft carrier Wasp and from other centers of action.

Bay State Men Sprout Wings in Texas

Gulf Coast Army Air Forces Training Center

Fledgling Army Fliers Ready to Pounce on Axis

Group of fully-grown Axis busters is ready for duty. The picture shows graduates at Ellington Field, Texas, about to man their twin-engine advanced training planes. They received their silver pilot wings and commissions in the Army Air Forces today. Similar graduations took place simultaneously at the six other advanced schools in the Gulf Coast Army Air Forces Training Center. Massachusetts men who graduated were: Staff Sergt. Roger L. Taylor, Braintree (Kelly); Lieut. Owen V. Riggins, Cambridge (Lake Charles); Lieut. Sidney Weitzman, Framingham (Brooks); Lieut. Wilfred E. Allard, Lowell (Kelly); Lieut. Ralph P. Fiske, Saugus (Ellington); Lieut. Henry J. Pashco, Somerville (Brooks); Staff Sergt. Leonard W. Sweet, West Springfield (Kelly).

Mother Denies She Knew Son Was Saboteur

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Erna Haupt's story of the activities of her son—executed Nazi saboteur—was read to a Federal Court jury yesterday at the trial of the German-born woman and five others on treason charges.

In the account—a 23-page statement made to F. B. I. agents last July 3—she related that her son, Herbert, told her he went to Germany and returned on a submarine, that she bought a car for his use after his homecoming and that he had hidden money in her home.

Mrs. Haupt's assertion that she drew $150 from a bank to buy an automobile for Herbert last June 24 followed previous prosecution testimony that young Haupt had been ordered to provide an auto for his group of four saboteurs.

The statement also set forth that Hans Haupt, husband of Mrs. Haupt and also a defendant, "told me that Herbert had some money and that it was under the rug in our bedroom." The Government has maintained that the saboteurs had $170,000 to finance their mission.

In her statement, Mrs. Haupt declared "I had no idea that he (Herbert) had been trained to destroy bridges and to commit other acts of sabotage."

When Herbert returned to Chicago on June 19, 1942, his mother related he told her that when he and his fellow saboteurs began the trip to this country, "they had a band playing music and pretty girls to hang wreaths of flowers around their necks as they went down into the submarine."

Mrs. Haupt reported that she and her husband persuaded Herbert to register for the draft after his return and that he also arranged to resume his job at a Chicago optical firm producing war equipment.

The defendants, charged with aiding Herbert Haupt, are his parents, his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Froehling; and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin.

Congress Asks Stronger Hand In Making Both War and Peace

Continued from Page 1

any other Senators the President might see fit to appoint.

Senator Wiley reaffirmed in a statement that the purpose of his proposal was to help prepare the way for a "just and enduring peace" and to facilitate Senate approval of the treaties and agreements which would form the basis of such a peace.

Recently Senator Maloney introduced a resolution providing for the establishment of a Committee, to be composed of six members of the Senate and six members of the House, divided equally between Democrats and Republicans.

Such a move it is evident, would not amount to a coalition government but it would be a recognition of the greater importance of the Republican Party in Congress and of the right of the Minority Party to be heard in war councils.

Senator Maloney said his resolution is "bipartisan" and intended "to form a partnership and to bring all of us, Republicans and Democrats and Independents, into a strong co-operative effort to help the President of the United States and to afford him a chance to help us."

Senator Maloney told the Senate that Congress should "have the facts and figures" and should not "under any circumstances be denied the opportunity of contributing our full part in the war effort."

Says Congress Now Slighted

He added that Congress is "being denied the right to which it is entitled" since "agencies of the Government, at least some of the newer agencies of the Government, seem to have the impression that Congress is a sort of incidental agency, instead of being one of the three important branches of the Government."

He emphasized that he did not introduce his resolution for the purpose of bringing about destructive criticism "but only to help promote co-ordination and co-operation."

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, opposed the Joint Committee and asked if its sponsors thought a congressional committee could have done a better job than the High Command has done in planning and carrying out the North African invasion.

Both Senator Maloney and Senator Vandenberg replied and said that if the Texan had been listening to their speeches he would have understood that neither had proposed any arrangement which would intervene or take the responsibilities of the nation's military leaders.

Senator Vandenberg held that the formation of the Joint Committee would serve as a liaison between the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Government and take a collective view of war problems rather than approaching them separately as the present system of congressional committees.

Quotes President's Letter

Senator Vandenberg read the letter he wrote the President Dec. 15, 1941, and then presented these excerpts from Mr. Roosevelt's reply:

"Of course," the President wrote: "I am in hearty accord with the apparent objective. If the Congress believes greater co-operation can be had by the appointment of such a Committee I will be only too happy to consult with and seek the advice of members of the Committee.

"I think that consideration should be given to the thought you suggest that 'the conduct of the war will constantly involve critical information which cannot be made public for military reasons and which cannot be communicated to 531 members of the House and Senate lest such general dissemination shall result in publicity that would be contrary to sound policy.'

"You are in better position than I to judge whether the membership of the two Houses would be satisfied to have the Committee of Twelve keep from them information as to matters of importance. I am sure that others appreciate, as you do, that I cannot make public information as to military plans that would endanger the safety of our soldiers and sailors or possibly prevent the successful prosecution of their plans."

Wiley Says People Want It

In renewing his advocacy of a bipartisan Administration-Congressional Peace Committee, Senator Wiley, in a statement, held that the election demonstrates that the American people want an increased emphasis upon their legislative representatives and less emphasis on independent executive action.

He also disclosed that in correspondence with Cordell Hull the Secretary of State recorded opposition to the step and indicated his preference that the mechanism of Senate treaty collaboration with the Department of State remain as it is.

"My resolution," Senator Wiley explained, "introduced on the seventeenth of September, 1942, calling for the creation of a Foreign Relations Advisory Council would supply a mechanism within the framework of the Constitution for a close-working harmony between the Executive and the Senate—the treaty-making agenices—in the conduct of foreign relations and in the conduct of the peace.

"Peace will ultimately come. Rommel seems to be on the way out in Egypt. It can never be too soon to provide feasible and adequate mechanics in government which will result in obliterating the 'rough spots.'

"I cannot understand Secretary Hull's opposition to my plan to implement the balance of power between the Executive and the Congress. It seems to me that the Secretary's attitude reflects a spirit of 'executive isolation' from the people's representatives, which is worse, perhaps, than the international isolation which he has condemned. We fight for democracy. The election was a mandate for democracy rather than bureaucracy. One way to implement our democratic processes is to supply machinery to insure a close working harmony between the Executive and the Congress.

Not an Exclusive Function

"The conduct of our foreign policy cannot be exclusively delegated to any one branch of government. That is true before, during, and after a war.

"While the Constitution delegates to the President the conduct of the war and to a certain degree foreign affairs, it nevertheless recognizes the important position of Congress in the war picture, delegating to it the power to raise and equip armies and vote the tax necessary, and requiring the 'advice and consent' of the Senate in many matters.

"It also requires the President from time to time to give Congress information as to the state of the Union. He generally does this in open session by a presidential message. It wouldn't hurt the Chief Executive to break another precedent and have a 'family chat' with the Senate on the Senate's invitation.

"Before Pearl Harbor, Hirohito evidently knew more about the situation in the Far East than the elected representatives of the American people. It is just barely possible that today Adolf Hitler and his infamous associates may still know more about many phases of American participation in the war than do the elected representatives of the American people.

"It is apparent from the foregoing that there was a need for a close-working liaison between the Executive and the Congress prior to the war, and it is apparent that there is a need for a close-working liaison between the Executive and the Congress during a war.

"It is equally true that there is need for an effective working liaison between the Executive and the Congress in the establishment of a just and enduring peace."

Reduction of Oil and Gas Demanded of East by Ickes

Reduction of civil consumption of fuel oil and gasoline to an "irreducible minimum" to provide transportation for increasing military needs was demanded of the East today by Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator.

"Pleasure driving must be given up and only the minimum of heat maintained," the Federal official insisted. "All possible conversions to coal must be made. In the case of gasoline, at least, it will not be possible to ship it into the East in the amounts which we have been shipping and still have the transportation we shall need for mounting military demands.

"In other words, we need to reduce our civil consumption to the irreducible minimum and it is my deep hope that this can be done voluntarily just as far as possible. I can see no way in which we can supply enough gasoline to maintain the present value of (ration) coupons."

The Ickes statement came after a warning that a deficit below normay of about 100,000 barrels of pertoleum a day for the next five months faces the Eastern Seaboard of the United States, contained in a report made public yesterday at the Chicago meetings of the Petroleum Institute.

The shortage, the report indicated, "could only be made up by additional rationing or by increased tanker deliveries," though the new pipeline from Norris City, Ill., to the East was seen as relieving the situation greatly by next summer.

Meanwhile, said Dr. Robert Wilson of New York, chairman of the Commitee on Petroleum Economics, "the inability of tank car movements to meet the more optimistic estimates and the fact that rationing has not cut gasoline consumption as much as anticipated" were the chief causes of the expected shortage.

Increased military demands might even increase the shortage substantially, Dr. Wilson predicted, and added that increased tanker deliveries would be determined by military considerations.

Lowest Point

The Committee reported that fuel oil rationing is already at the lowest point to which it could go except to force additional conversion to coal where possible and that therefore any further rationing would have to be on gasoline.

It recommended speedier delivery of materials needed to complete transportation projects affecting oil; the completion of feeder lines to the new pipeline; pooling of facilities to expedite movement of tank cars to the East; and "a united effort to achieve maximum consumer conversion of oil burners to the use of coal."

Yesterday in Boston, representatives of city and state War Transportation Conversion Program Committees met with 60 plant owners to lay plans for group riding among workers. The object will be to see that each car has at least four passengers, including the driver.

The plan will affect 150,000 industrial workers in 2,400 plants in the Boston Metropolitan District. Each plant owner was requested to appoint a committee which should register each worker. A plant director chosen from each committee will handle the applications of workers for tires and supplemental gasoline ration cards, sending requests to local rationing boards. Necessary forms are to be sent out within a few days.

Gasoline Rations

New applications for gasoline rations must be signed by Massachusetts motorists by Nov. 21. The new form includes a record of tire conditions as examined periodically, according to a new system of combined rationing and inspection which goes into effect, Dec. 1.

Holders of A or D ration books must, after that date, have their tires inspected once in every four months and not oftener than every 60 days. Holders of B and C cards must report inspection of tires at least very two months and not more frequently than each 30 days.

Local boards are appointing inspectors who will be authorized to charge 25 cents per inspection, 50 cents when tire must be removed and replaced. The inspector's report will be filled in on the blank upon each occasion.

W. Stockbridge Leads State In Its Scrap Pile

West Stockbridge was announced last night to have led the State in the collection of metal scrap during October, according to a statement from the War Production Board.

Between Oct. 2 and Nov. 1, West Stockbridge citizens collected a total of 412,070 pounds of scrap. Of this total 260,070 pounds came from industrial salvage and 152,000 pounds from farms and homes. West Stockbridge has a population of 1,000 and 240 families. During October the average collection was 412 pounds per capita and 1,717 pounds per family.

New England industries are making a tremendous effort to complete the quota of 593,250 tons manufacturing and commercial plants are expected to fill before Dec. 31. To date 317,360 tons have been collected leaving industry the task of gathering 275,890 tons in less than seven weeks. Industry's 593,250-pound quota, represented 70 per cent of the over all New England quota of 847,500 pounds.

Among the most meritorious efforts to help fill the industrial quota the War Production Board lists the Kuniholm Manufacturing Company of Gardner, which scrapped $16,000 worth of dies formerly used in the manufacture of baby carriages and the Tubular Rivert & Stud Co. of Wollaston, which is demolishing a boiler shop at its own expense to obtain 90 tons of desperately needed metal.

"A story behind the news" cropped up in the donation by the Rock of Ages Corporation of Graniteville, Vt., of a 100-ton steel lathe. The 60-foot lathe, the largest granite cutting machine ever built, was made more than 42 years ago for the express purpose of turning out eight 56-foot, 270-ton columns for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City, one of the artistic and architectural triumphs of America.

Big U. S. Cargo Fleet Expected To Dominate Postwar Shipping

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The United States is putting back to sea.

As it builds ships to win the war, it is building itself up to be the world's No. 1 maritime power.

The United States is building more than the rest of the world combined—Now.

After the war, it will do most of the carrying to and fro, from continent to continent, from the fabulous islands and jungles and remote mines to the breakfast tables and corner shops of the world.

This is the course set for it. The Maritime Commission has been charting it for years.

Here's a brief outline of what is happening:

In 1937 it was lapsing into a nation of landlubbers. Where Americans nearly a century ago were sailing Yankee clippers around the world, their descendants were thinking about traffic lights and never had seen the sea. Exactly two ocean-going freighters, not counting tankers, were built in the U. S. between 1922 and 1937. Most of the merchant ships had been built before 1922. They were wearing out.

Then President Roosevelt set up the Maritime Commission to coordinate and expand the merchant marine.

Began Modestly

The country began building modestly, 50 ships a year, because then it had only 10 shipyards with 46 ways capable of building boats of 400 feet in length or longer. The Navy was using half these yards and some were idle.

Then World War II broke out in 1939, and it became apparent that if democracy was to survive Axis assaults, the United States had to furnish a lot of the guns and supplies needed and deliver them outside this country.

So production was stepped up to 100 ships a year.

January, 1942, found the United States itself in the war. President Roosevelt set ship production for 1942 and 1943 at 2,300 ships.

The total United States merchant tonnage due to slip down the ways by 1944 is 23,000,000—the largest shipbuilding program the world has ever heard of.

Sixty yards with over 300 ways are working around the clock today to see that the program goes through.

The war effort will get most of the ships being built now. Of the 2,300 boats to be launched by 1944, about 1,500 are the so-called Liberty ships—emergency cargo vessels built simply and quickly to operate immediately and efficiently for wartime puroses.

New Freighters

About 300 are tankers to carry oil to the armed forces of the United Nations all over the world. The remaining 700 or so are the latest models of freighters, Passenger Carriers, and vessels which combine both functions. These 700 new ships will form the nucleus of our future merchant fleet, for they are swift, streamlined, turbine-powered ships which the Maritime Commission has decided, after long study and experience, are ideal.

The building capacity now devoted to making Liberties can be switched at any time to the better-type boat.

For the Liberty ship is a stop-gap, an answer to a desperate need for ships to carry the materials of war to the farthest corners of the globe and get them there with the least possible delay.

Their main advantage is that they are turned out by mass production, using prefabrication and assembly-line methods. The Henry J. Kaiser yards in Portland, Oregon, recently launched one in 10 days after laying the keel. The average time is longer, but three ships a day are entering service.

Maritime Commission officials estimate that Liberty ships probably will not see much service after five postwar years. They are relatively slow, being powered with steam engines because these are more quickly provided. They have no passenger space and go along at ten or eleven knots an hour.

Unable to Compete

After the war they generally will be unable to compete on a commercial basis with faster, more efficient ships such as the Martime Commission already is producing.

When the war ends, more American ships will be plowing more waves in more oceans than any others.

This is all very well, you say, but what about air transport? Isn't that going to replace ocean shipping, both during the war and afterward, to a large extent?

The shipping men don't believe so necessarily. Here's the way they look at it:

As for the war, both Army and Navy are themselves taking care of their air-transport requirements. It often happens that materials and weapons and men are needed in very remote places and needed faster than anything but a transport plane can carry them. So a sizable proportion of the wartime plane production—the figure popularity quoted in 25 per cent—is going into transport planes.

But ships and more ships are necessary, and will continue to be so as long as the war lasts, so carry ordinary goods to the more routine destinations.

Ships Cheaper

After the war, more people will undoubtedly be flying across the oceans than now, but then passenger traffic always has been only a drop in the shipping bucket. The huge majority of tonnage carries freight. And it carries it so cheaply, though more slowly, that air transport hardly can hope to compete until planes are much cheaper to build and operate than they are now.

The great merchant fleet at the end of the war will be more than just a lot of ships. It will be men, officers and seamen, making up a huge trained personnel of merchant sailors. Here again, the Maritime Commission has extensive long-range plans, already in operation.

The 2,300 ships to be launched by 1944 will alone require 120,000 more sailors. They will come from all over the country, not just from the coastal areas.

Yankees again will range the world to carry its goods, but this time in steel clippers, with less bother than it used to take the folks to haul the crops to market.

Armistice Day Proclamation By Gov. Saltonstall

Calling for Massachusetts citizens to remember in their prayers those who are fighting for liberty and justice, and to give consideration to how best, by personal sacrifice, they can bring about another more lasting peace, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall proclaimed Wednesday, Nov. 11, as Armistice Day.

"For the first time since Armistice Day was originally greeted by cheering millions, our country is at war—righteous war against an unscrupulous foe," the Governor said. "The peace resumed on Nov. 11, 1918, has been rudely broken by aggressive dictators willing to wreck civilization to gain their ends. Our troops on many fronts have joined our gallant allies,—Great Britain, China, Russia, and the Central and South American nations—in a combined resolve to eliminate the Axis menace.

"Until victory is won we wish no appeasement with our foreign enemies. We can neither yield nor compromise in our defense of the fundamental rights and privileges of mankind. But we can among ourselves declare an armistice in the race discriminations, the class prejudices, the religious differences, which are still impeding our all-out program. Internal jealousies and dissensions have no place in the United States today.

"A peace among ourselves at home will enable us to win abroad. We must have unity of enterprise and of spirit."

Earlier Tax Bills Requested by Long

State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long yesterday urged local assessors, collectors, and treasurers of Massachusetts cities and towns to get the 1942 tax bills out before June of the coming year, pointing out that only 192 cities and towns mailed their bills early enough last year to permit taxpayers to pay the first half of the tax on July, as allowed by law.

The Commissioner cautioned that officials "must not make themselves parties to disregarding the law" by delaying issuance of tax bills. Ample time must be allowed, he said, to permit taxpayers to make early payments and file applications for abatement or exemption before the Oct. 1 deadline.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If your's ration is about:	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
3,000 gals	226
2,500 gals	188⅓
2,000 gals.	150⅔
1,500 gals	113

Tenants' Eviction Only Issue

Eviction of tenants presents the only problem in the sale of homes under rent control, Edgar J. Driscoll, New England Regional Rent Executive, said yesterday in a statement correcting the apparent misunderstanding about restrictions on the sale of dwellings.

"There is no restriction on the legitimate sale of homes," Mr. Driscoll said. "The rent-control regulation is concerned only with the sale of property when the sale involves the eviction of tenants. There is nothing in the rent regulations which prevents sale of a dwelling.

"The amendment to the regulations requiring a down payment of one-third of the purchase price and 90 days of further occupancy by the tenant applies to those cases where the purchaser wishes to occupy and the tenant is unwilling to move and an eviction process is necessary. Furthermore if the tenant of his own free will actually moves there is nothing to prevent a sale under whatever arrangement may be legally made and subsequent occupancy by the purchaser.

"There is nothing in the rent-control regulations to prevent sale of a home when the house is unoccupied; the house is occupied by the selling owner; the sale is for investment by a purchaser who does not intend to change tenants, or the tenant is the purchaser," itemized Mr. Driscoll.

"Rent-control is concerned with evictions and not with sales. In sales where evictions result, the purchaser must put down one-third of the purchase price, which cannot be borrowed, and the tenant must have 90 Day's notice to vacate after the landlord receives a certificate from the OPA area rent office, permitting the eviction," Mr Driscoll said.

Two Tyrannies Must Go—War And Trade Slumps

"The world we want to live in," declared the Rev. Alexander Winston in his sermon Sunday in First Parish (Unitarian) Church, Jamaica Plain, "must be freed from two tyrannies whose empire extends farther than the dreams of Alexander or Genghis Khan.

"They are: war, and economic depressions. Nor can these tyrannies be shaken from men's shoulders by the simple process of assassination. Today every man wages war, and every man helps to bring about the periodic financial bankruptcy of our economic system.

"Vice-President Wallace," continued the preacher, "has called this the 'century of the common man.' It will be the common man's century not by what he will gain in comfort and pleasure, but by what he will be called on to do for himself. He will renounce much before any reward can come; he will sweat in the furrow before he harvests a better life. The one outstanding fact is that, under the gaze of God, each man will be called irrevocably to do his share."

Move Is Made for House to Join Senate in Puerto Rican Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—A joint Senate-House investigation of "every phase of the Puerto Rican situation except the military phase," was advocated yesterday by Representative Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan in place of the Senate investigation urged by Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of Minnesota.

Mr. Crawford, a member of the House Insular Affairs Committee, said he was starting a movement among members of that group to draw up a joint resolution which would include both House and Senate and broaden the scope of the inquiry.

"Puerto Rican affairs are in a mess and have been for years," he said in an interview. "It is not merely a question of shipping. It is true that the war has aggravated the economic situation in the Island somewhat, but no more than did the reciprocal trade agreements and the Wage-Hour Law."

Mr. Crawford informed Senator Chavez of his attitude, and Senator Chavez later said he had no objection in principle to a joint investigation but because of the necessity for speed he would continue to seek passage of his resolution, which has been approved unanimously by the Senate Territories Committee.

The Senate has adjourned until Thursday with no action on the Chavez proposal. Senator Chavez said developments were awaiting approval of the resolution by the Senate Committee on Audit and Control, headed by Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois.

Senator Chavez said he understood three of the four members of that group had expressed themselves in favor of the investigation. He said he preferred not to mention their names. Senator Lucas, who has just returned from his home State, could not be reached for comment. Mr. Crawford said he did not wish to criticize the Senate proposal, but declared:

"Members of either body should hesitate to proceed without insisting that both bodies be represented. This is only fair to the people of Puerto Rico, to the Washington Administration, to Governor Tugwell and his Administration, and above all to the people of the United States who must necessarily provide the tens of millions of dollars sent to Puerto Rico."

Women's Groups To Hear Visitor

One of the largest gathering of women's groups in many months, sponsored by Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, will meet on Thursday afternoon at 3, in the Brookline Baptist Church, 1371 Beacon Street, near Coolidge Corner, Brookline. Many noted leaders of women organizations will join with members of The Salvation Army Home League as Mrs. George L. Carpenter talks on "Women and Today."

Mrs. Carpenter is in the United States with her husband, the fifth general of the Salvation Army. They have been traveling through Canada and this country and on Friday will fly to South America from New York. The speaker has a fund of war knowledge as it refers to women's jobs in the conflict and as a prolific writer.

The Australian-born speaker brings a definite message to women. Her host during the stay in Boston will be Mrs. Richard F. Stretton, wife of the provincial commander of New England. Mrs. Ernest I. Pugmire will be chairman of the gathering.

Giving requires good sense
—Ovid
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Army, Navy Officers' Wives Get Together in Boston Club

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Africa is not the only place where there is a united command of the Army and Navy. Right here in Boston the Army—Navy Officers' Wives Club got the distaff side of the two forces together under a single command as long ago as last April. And they have been working together famously ever since. Today they are giving a welcoming tea at their Y. W. C. A. club rooms for Mrs. Wilson Brown, Jr., wife of Admiral Brown, Commandant, First Naval District. Mrs. Brown has just come to Boston with her husband, who recently returned from the South Pacific.

The club, which started in April under the sponsorship of the Y. W. C. A., now has a membership of over 500. The only wives' club in Boston that has its own club rooms, it has become a popular gathering place for women from all points of the compass. Often it turns out to be an unexpected rendezvous for friends who have not seen each other for years. A kind of perpetual reunion goes on there, according to Mrs. Henry E. Rossell, chairman of the club.

Wives Register

The club has a roster where all incoming Army and Navy wives register and through which many old friends are brought together. The club is a boon especially to the young Reserve Officers' wives, who are not only strangers to Boston, but strangers to the armed forces. With their husbands engrossed in their studies, they would be at a loss without its friendly precincts to go to.

Many a young girl from a distant part of the country has been happy to find, in Mrs. Rossell, one who is familiar with her home town. Her husband, Commander Rossell, U. S. N. Ret., is at present teaching naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but they have lived all over the United States in the course of his career. Her contact with class after class of young naval students who have come to M. I. T. for training has given her a keen interest in doing all she can to make a strange city seem more friendly to their young wives.

Working with her from the beginning have been Mrs. Stephen W. Gifford and Miss Isabella Grandin, and they now rejoice in the services of Mrs. David Worcester, who is acting as executive-secretary while her husband is in the Army. And we owe a great deal, said Mrs. Rossell, to the helpful interest and co-operation of Mrs. Sherman Miles, wife of Major-General Miles, U. S. A., Commanding Officer of the First Corps Area. Mrs. Miles is receiving with Mrs. Brown at the tea today.

To Buying Dogs

"We do everything from finding rooms and children's nurses to buying dogs," laughed the Club's chairman when asked to explain its work. One young wife, she went on, came in the other day and said her husband had told her not to come home until she had bought a certain kind of dog. She hadn't the remotest idea where to get one, but the club found out.

Every Tuesday there are get-acquainted teas in the clubrooms and there is a small library of recent books for the free use of all members. Not only are wives of the United States Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Merchant Marine welcome, but also the wives of Brazilian and Peruvian naval officers who are studying at M. I. T. On Thursdays a large group gathers to make surgical dressings, and at all times the facilities of the Y. W. C. A. are open to the members.

Typical of the fast friendships made is that of two young wives whose husbands are both at Guadalcanal. That gives them so much in common, though they only met at the club a short time ago, Mrs. Rossell said. The job of running the club is now largely carried on through the volunteer work of the wives themselves, she added.

Also receiving at the tea today are Mrs. Thomas Claflin, President of the Boston Y. W. C. A., Mrs. Rossell, are Mrs. John Abbott, Mrs. Gifford. Among the Army and Navy officers' wives assisting Mrs. Rossell, are Mrs. John Abbott, Mr. Eugene B. Boisaubin, Mrs. Lindsay Harding Christie, Mrs. P. D. Christerson, Mrs. S. O. Davis, Mrs. J. M. Faulkner and Mrs. R. H. Maltby. Mrs. John Barleon, wife of Capt. Barleon, U. S. N.; Miss Helen Hayes, sister of Col. Philip Hayes, U. S. A.; Mrs. W. N. Derby, wife of Capt. Derby, U. S. C. G., and Mrs. Harold Pierce, wife of Colonel Pierce, U. S. M. C., are pouring.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Wilson Brown, Jr.

The wife of Admiral Brown, Commandant, First Naval District, in whose honor the Army-Navy Officers' Wives Club is giving a tea this afternoon at the Y. W. C. A.

Zonta Clubs Unite For Observance Of Their Anniversary

The Zonta Clubs of Cambridge, Arlington, Framingham, Malden, Newton, Quincy, Salem, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown, and Portland, Me., are holding a joint dinner meeting at the Women's City Club this evening to celebrate the 22d anniversary of Zonta International. The Boston Club is hostess.

Over 150 clubs are meeting at the same time in other parts of this country and Canada. Those in the United States will co-ordinate the war services of their members into club projects in commemoration of this anniversary. By so doing it is planned that future activities will be even more effective than the work of the past. At the same time, however, each club will continue its regular peacetime community services.

Cora MacKenzie of Cambridge, Past International President, is acting as toastmaster tonight and she will introduce Miss Lydia Dan, who will speak on "The Modern Chinese Family." Daughter of a Chinese general and a graduate of Radcliffe College, Miss Dan spent two years as secretary to the Chinese Red Cross in Paris. Prof. Alvin Hansen, of the Littauer School of Harvard, will speak on "Planning for the Postwar World." Esther Owens, President of the Boston Club, will preside at the dinner.

The presidents of the clubs in the Boston area are: Helen Enright, Arlington; Esther Owens, Boston; Elizabeth Ford, Cambridge; Louise Fiske, Framingham; Ruth Brigham, Malden; Cora Sadler, Newton; Gertrude Harmon, Quincy; Mary Mason, Salem; Helena Kaula, Somerville; Ruth Wheeler, Waltham; Ella Conant, Watertown.

Waltham Special Election

The City of Waltham will stage a special election on Jan. 19 to elect a successor to the late Mayor Arthur A. Hansen. Nominees will be chosen on Dec. 29 when special primaries will be held. The dates were announced by the Waltham City Council.

New Birth-Control Measure Planned for 1943 Legislature

The battle to bring Massachusetts into line with 46 other states where physicians are permitted to give contraceptive advice "for the protection of life and health" will be carried to the 1943 Legislature, the Mothers Health Council announced today.

Decision to again carry the issue to Beacon Hill, following the recent defeat of the referendum on the ballot, was reached by a unanimous vote of the Council on a motion by the Rev. Cornelius P. Trowbridge, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, the Council said in a prepared statement.

A meeting to discuss the drafting and introduction of the bill will be held Friday by the Executive Committee of the Physicians Committee for the Defense of Medical Rights, the Council added.

The statement was as follows:

"Despite one of the most astounding campaigns of distortion, intimidation and suppression in American history, more than 500,000 voters have demonstrated their understanding of and belief in the principle proposed in question No. 1. These voters knew what they were voting for. They are solidly with us in the fight to bring Massachusetts into step with the 46 states where medical knowledge can be used to insure a birthright of health for tomorrow's children. . . .

"It is significant that nearly 100,000 voters that defeated this measure come from just three cities—Boston, Lowell and Fall River—where the conditions that make for intelligent decisions by a democratic electorate are lacking.

"In these cities, up to the last few days of the campaign, there was virtual suppression of the case for the 'yes' side of the question by most of the newspapers, plus wholesale dissemination of the most unbelievable distortions and misinformation on the other side.

"It is in the cities that the traffic in bootleg contraceptives is most widespread. The huge vote in these same cities for liquor, dog and horse racing, at the same time they were blacking out the right of the physician to help protect the lives of sick mothers and their children, is a tragic commentary on the social progress of Massachusetts."

Declaring the referendum question was "unavoidably long and complicated" owing to strict requirements of the State Constitution, the statement said:

"In order that those who either honestly or for purposes of propaganda, claimed that the measure was loosely drawn, may not again confuse the issue, the bill to be presented to the 1943 Legislature will be worded in such plain language and such simple form that any claim that it will do any of the immoral or destructive things charged against question No. 1 will automatically be branded as untruth."

New Century Club Of Needham Plans Community Night

Community Night will be observed by the New Century Club of Needham tomorrow evening. Its Program Committee, with Mrs. Milton E. MacGregor as hostess, will present Alton Hall Blackington in "Yankee Newsreel." Mr. Blackington is noted for his colorful pictures of steaks sizzling over camp fires, white sails billowing against blue skies, fluffy kittens gamboling indoors and out. "Yankee Newsreel" includes all these and many more that are entertaining.

Mrs. Edmund H. Squire, Chairman of the Music Committee, will present Eileen Grogan, one of Needham's own talented young people, who has sung over the British Broadcasting Network from London and was one of the four finalists out of 200 who competed in the Metropolitan Singers' Contest. She is the second young Needham musician to be heard under the sponsorship of the Club's Music Committee.

Brookline Women Told of Hollywood

Members of the Brookline Woman's Club were given a glimpse behind the scenes in Hollywood yesterday afternoon by Priscilla Fortescue, of Station WEEI, who addressed the Press Day meeting of the Club at Whitney Hall.

Miss Fortescue described some of the stars and also the ingenious ways in which effects are achieved in the movies.

On yesterday's program with her were Natalie Gordon, known for her "Gracious Ladies" column in the Boston Traveler, who was interviewed by Elsie Winsor Bird, Program Chairman of the Club; Frances Blanchard, Woman's Club Editor of the Boston Herald; Mary Mahoney, Woman's Club Editor of the Boston Globe, and Jessie Ash Arndt of The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. John Aldrich, Press Chairman of the Club, introduced them. She also presented Christofaro Anthony of Belmont, gifted young pianist who played.

Mrs. Albion L. White, President of the Club, opened the meeting. It was followed by tea, with Mrs. May Coburn Lima and Mrs. Chester Bigelow the hostesses.

ICE CREAM, A VERY NUTRITIOUS FOOD

As a direct result of the war Americans are becoming more careful about the foods they eat. Ice Cream, for years America's favorite dessert, is also becoming known as one of America's most "nutritious foods."

Contrary to the general belief, sugar is not the basic material in ice cream. Only 15% by weight is sweetness, while 80% or more is milk and cream. This is the main reason why it is a truly nutritious food. The addition of nuts and fruits makes it even more nutritious.

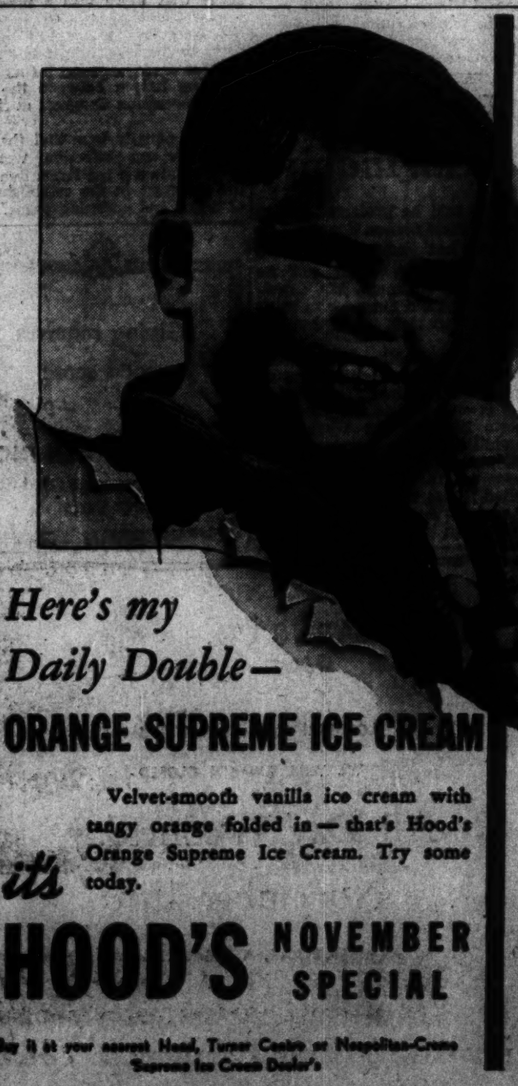
Most people are amazed to find that the average serving of Vanilla Ice Cream (1/6 quart or 2/3 cup) contains 200 calories—that it contains significant amounts of high quality protein, that it furnishes 1/5 of the daily adult supply of calcium.

And believe it or not, ice cream contains many minerals and vitamins.

Here are the important food elements contained in the average serving of Vanilla Ice Cream:

Calories	200
Proteins	3.9 Gm.
Calcium	.131 Gm.
Phosphorus	.104 Gm.
Iron	.34 Mg.
Vitamin A	.339 I.U.
Thiamine	.038 Mg.
Riboflavin	.105 Mg.

And so America is finding ice cream a pleasant, delicious and easy way to get these valuable and important food elements. This year Americans will consume over 1,500,000,000 quarts of their favorite "nutritious" dessert.



Here's my Daily Double—

ORANGE SUPREME ICE CREAM

it's

Velvet-smooth vanilla ice cream with tangy orange folded in — that's Hood's Orange Supreme Ice Cream. Try some today.

HOOD'S NOVEMBER SPECIAL

Buy it at your nearest Hood, Turner Centre or Neapolitan-Creme Supreme Ice Cream Dealer's

Radio Pays Its Tribute To Marines

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Special programs celebrating the 167th anniversary of the founding of the U. S. Marine Corps are presented tonight on the four networks: At 7:30 p. m. on WBZ-WBZA, "Musical Gems," the Apollo Club of Boston will sing a new war song, "Bullfrogs and Marines," by Dorothy Wayman, Boston newspaperwoman, and Clarissa Lorenz, written as a tribute to the Marines on Solomon Islands. R. Howard Milner, baritone, is soloist. Other musical tributes will be given by Kay Ivers, soloist, and Rakov's "Melodic Strings."

Conrad Thibault, baritone, will sing "Abide With Me," a favorite hymn with the Marines. Mr. Thibault also sings "There Are Such Things"; "I'm Waiting for Ships That Never Come Home"; "Sing, Sing, Why Shouldn't We Sing." Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, sings "A Frangesa," and "We Shall Meet Again." Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, accompanied by Remo Bolognini, violinist, sings Irving Berlin's "White Christmas." The Orchestra plays the "Marines Hymn" and "Semper Fidelis," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

"We Glory in the Title" presents a panoramic picture of the colorful history of the Marines and its first commissioned officer, Samuel Nicholas. Lieut. Gen. Thomas B. Holcomb is guest speaker, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

The entire program of "This Nation at War" will be dedicated to the U. S. Marines, including interviews from Pearl Harbor with a Marine recently returned from combat in the southwestern Pacific, and another interview with a Marine officer at the Quantico, Virginia, training base, BLUE-WHDH, 10:15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. Robert L. Denig, Director of Public Relations, U. S. Marine Corps, speaks from New York, at the celebration of the Marine Corps League, MBS-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Dr. James E. West, Chief of the Boy Scouts of America, Maj. Howard Bronson, head of music for the U. S. Army, and Capt. Wayne King, former radio "Waltz King," will appeal to radio listeners for musical instruments for the men in our armed forces, MBS-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Angus MacDonald, Minister of Naval Affairs for Canada, speaks before the Canadian Club of Boston, WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Armistice Day observances will have a special significance this year as the exercises are radiocast over CBS-WEEI, 11 a. m.; Blue-WHDH and NBC-WBZ, at 10:57 a. m.

Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, Mrs. Ruth Mathedat, President of the American Legion Auxiliary, and also prominent Government officials will participate in the ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the amphitheater of Arlington National Cemetery. President Roosevelt is expected to speak briefly.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars observe the day with addresses by Robert F. Merrill, V. F. W. Commander in Chief, and Marie C. DeWitt, National Auxiliary President, V. F. W., Blue-WHDH, 3:45 p. m.

Mrs. Roosevelt is scheduled to speak from London, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

Sheila MacDonald

Daughter of Ramsay MacDonald, former Prime Minister of Britain, who speaks at the English-Speaking Union this afternoon on "General War Conditions in Britain and Canada." Lady Ames and Mrs. John W. Bartol were hostesses at a tea in her honor. Miss MacDonald is at present official hostess for her brother, Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner for Great Britain in Canada.

Vermont War Production To Top $200,000,000 Mark

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 10—Vermont's industrial war production is expected to exceed the $200,000,000 mark this year, according to Lester E. Richwagen, District Manager here of the War Production Board. This amount, which is approximately double the value of the State's industrial business for the pre-war year of 1939, said Mr. Richwagen, indicates the extent to which this primarily agricultural States has adapted its manufacturing facilities to producing materials essential to the war effort.

Conversion from non-essential war production has moved steadily ahead during the past year, Mr. Richwagen pointed out, and to achieve this conversion Vermont's industries were classified into four categories: Metal working plants, wood working and textile plants and stone sheds. In the first category, every plant having a dozen or more metal working machines is busier than it has ever been. Many of the smaller plants, which are in the majority, he said, are working co-operatively and pools have been formed through WPB assistance to handle production jobs that no one plant could handle alone.

Although some of the plants are working extra shifts, Mr. Richwagen believes others could increase their production by working longer hours, but at present contracts for such extension are lacking. With job avenues constantly being opened, he is optimistic that additional work will soon be obtained for these plants.

Some small metal working shops which started with two or three machines have been able to expand their facilities and many are now doing a capacity business on sub-contracts.

The outlook for the State's woodworking industry is not as promising, he said, and as set up it may be impossible to employ its facilities to more than 50 per cent of capacity. The immediate future is comparatively bright, however, because many wood working plants have sufficient orders to keep them working for some time on domestic goods. The loss of manpower, in such non-essential plants, Mr. Richwagen pointed out, is the greatest danger they face at present. It is apparent, he said, that with an increasing demand for manpower in the war industries, eventually many of these companies manufacturing domestic goods will be forced to suspend.

Nearly all of Vermont's wood working concerns have some war work, and many are using Yankee ingenuity in transforming their plants to wartime needs. For instance, one wood working plant is turning out rachet signals for use as gas attack warnings.

One of Vermont's larger woodworking concerns is producing war material at capacity volume, but this is an exception, Mr. Richwagen added, and studies are now in process to convert wood-working facilities of other plants to the fabrication of wood aircraft parts.

In the textile field, the State's plants are working near capacity. The American Woolen Company mills in Winooski, are operating around the clock while others are operating at least two shifts. Contracts for both war goods and domestic essentials are being filled.

Both the granite and marble industries in Vermont have been hard hit. Labor and material shortages are serious and although attempts have been made to convert some stone sheds to war production, the facilities available are seldom adaptable to wartime uses. A start has been made, however, by the Rock of Ages Corporation which has set up a machine division with machines suitable for war production having been obtained from half a dozen different granite companies and consolidated under one roof, with a competent engineer in charge of production.

Taking Vermont's industry as a whole, Mr. Richwagen said, that despite the progress already made, the State could handle much more work than is in process of production now, but expressed a belief that the next few months would see a still greater conversion of plants to war work.

Sub-chasers

The first two of the sub-chasers being constructed at Shelburne Harbor on Lake Champlain are nearing completion, and it is expected their trial runs will be made on the lake in the very near future.

A crew of 10 sailors from the Boston Navy Yard has arrived, and is putting the finishing touches to the fittngs of the sleek-looking 110-foot chasers. Four of the seamen are regulars, and the remaining six, reserves. The boats, which were launched on Aug. 28, must be out of the lake within the next few weeks if they are to reach salt water under their own power. The whitehall canal at the south end of the lake usually freezes over by the end of November, or early December.

Mt. Mansfield

Decision this week to operate the mammoth lift on Mt. Mansfield during the winter season brightened considerably the outlook of hundreds of skiers in the eastern States, who annually look to the Green Mountains to provide their snow sports. December 19 was the date announced by Manager Charles D. Lord for the beginning of operation.

The lift will be operated regularly every day of the week with the exception of Wednesdays, during the coming winter. Although the restrictions put upon travel are expected to affect the sport considerably, Manager Lord, asserted he anticipated a larger number of vacationists than usual who will stay in the vicinity of Mansfield for a week or 10 days, or even more, of skiing.

Under war conditions which resulted in the elimination of snow trains and reduction of automobile travel last winter, visitors stayed longer and lift traffic showed an increase of 27 per cent, carrying 72,767 passengers, compared with 57,286 riders the previous year.

Reasons for this increase, it is believed, were increased recognition of the dependable snow conditions to be found in the Mt. Mansfield area, coupled with the unusually snowless season in southern New England and New York, and the noticeable tendency of many ski enthusiasts to spend a week or two skiing before being inducted into the armed services.

The work of the Mt. Mansfield ski patrol, which won the American safety trophy last season, and necessary trail conditioning, will be continued this season.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
2:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Three R's; Variety Show	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Stanley Dixon, news....	Hawaiian Music .....
2:15 News; Hollywood ..	Three R's; Variety Show	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	Women's Auxiliaries CIO	Popular Music .....
2:30 'Post'; Band Parade	Air Express Music.....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Salute to Marines.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
2:45 Bandleaders' Parade	U. S. Signal Corps.....	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Sports comments	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk....	Walter Compton, news....	Charlie Spivak's Orch...
4:15 Del Castillo: organ.	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas".....	Across the Footlights....	Count Basie's Orchestra.
4:30 Book talk	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones".....	Organ Recital	Dick Robertson's Orch..
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"...	Musical program	Barry Wood's Orchestra.
5:00 Song Carnival	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Dick Todd's Orchestra..
5:15 Songs; "Date Book"	Air Express Music.....	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety.
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk..	"Superman"; sketch ...	Terry O'Toole's Variety.
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama..	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Sport reports .....
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert..	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Sports; Marching Along.	Sports; Music .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"..	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute...	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Meet the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World.....	Date With a Disc.....	News Service .....
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Musical Gems; vocalists.	"Confidentially Yours"..	"This Is the Fighting
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk.	Musical Gems; vocalists.	Dance orchestra	Navy Yard"; speakers..
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Roy Porter, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Pass in Review; Army	"At Your Service".....
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	activities	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30 Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Hon. Angus MacDonald:	"Is That So?"; forum..
8:45 Bruce; music; news	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Canadian Club of Boston	Memorial Pgm.; speakers
9:00 Burns and Allen:	Famous Jury Trials.....	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news....	Variety Hour .....
9:15 Whiteman's Orch...	Famous Jury Trials.....	O'Keefe, m. c.....	News service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Daytime Showcase:	Stan Kenton's Orch.....	Fibber McGee and Molly	Music for Americas	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Recording	Orch; Gracie Fields.....	Fibber McGee and Molly	Fighting Men; speakers	Variety Hour .....
10:00 "We Glory in the	Raymond Gram Swing...	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news...	News reports; Defense..
10:15 Title"; Marine pgm.	This Nation at War.....	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Art Kassel's Orchestra.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Am. Education Week	This Nation at War.....	Red Skelton; Harriet Hil-	Paul Schubert, news.....	Woody Herman's Orch..
10:45 News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch..	liard; Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Eric, Gen. Rob L. Denig	Frankie Masters' Orch...
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Dramatization .....
11:15 Benny Goodman ...	Newscast; sports	Radio Night Club.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Lawrence Welk's Orch...
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want.....	Salute to U. S. Marine	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music	Music; Newscast	Music You Want.....	Corps; Band: Drama...	Day's End; News.....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies; Taxes..	.....
7:15 "Pleasantville"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music.	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; Melodeers...	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Hit the Deck"; music..	Military Band; News...	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Music of Many Lands...	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News.	News; "Morning Notes"	Posey; humor; music..	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	Fishermen's Program ...	Home Forum talk.....	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15 Delta Rhythm Boys.	"The Breakfast Club"...	"Big Sister"; sketch....	"All Hail to You".....	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30 "Jump Time"	"The Breakfast Club"...	Treasury Star Parade...	Organ Recital; vocalists	Musical program .....
9:45 Wood Fair	"The Breakfast Club"...	"Gene and Glenn".....	Musical Roundup	Musical program .....
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket..	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch...	News comments	"Kick-Conga" .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Roy Porter, News.....	"The O'Neills"; drama..	Choir Loft; organ.....	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Betty Pierce, talk.....	"Helpmate"; sketch....	"Cheer Up Gang".....	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Music; Armistice Day	Serial drama; Armistice	"Cheer Up Gang".....	Mason .....
11:00 Armistice Day:	Ceremonies of American	Day Ceremonies of	New England Cupboard..	"Odds and Ends".....
11:30 sp'kers; 'Club Man'	Legion; speakers	American Legion; talks	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	"Words and Music".....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	Swing Time	"Against the Storm"...	"Yankee House Party"	Popular songs .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch.	"Yankee House Party"	News report .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; drama	Mystery Money Quiz....	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie, songs.	The Pepper Shaker.....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense Talk; Music....	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: talks; music....	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news.	News Service	"Counsell for Democracy"
1:15 "Ma Perkins".....	Rev. MacHugh, hymns..	Terrace Room Ensemble.	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	"Melody for Meditation".
1:30 "Vic and Sade".....	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk....	Religious program ....
1:45 "The Goldbergs".....	Fishermen's Broadcast.	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Religious program ....
2:00 Serial drama	Talk: Boston Police Dept.	"Light of the World"...	Musical Roundup	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends.	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen".....	"Coast Guard Parade"..
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	Guiding Light; drama...	"Yankee Kitchen".....	Leona Vanni, soprano..
2:45 "Pepper Young".....	Armistice Day, 1942	Hymn recital	Sports Comments	News report .....
3:00 David Harum	"Three R's"; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News; Hollywood ...	show	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Popular music .....
3:30 Mrs. Roosevelt	Air Express Music.....	Pepper Young's Family..	Shady Valley Folks....	Funny Money Man.....
3:45 Bandleaders Parade	V. F. W. Armistice Prgm	"Right to Happiness"	Sports comments	Funny Money Man.....
4:00 News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife".....	Walter Compton, news..	Duke Ellington's Orch...
4:15 "These Unfinished	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"; serial..	Across the Footlights....	Tony Pastor's Orchestra.
4:30 Tasks"; Armistice.	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	"Man With a Band".....	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"...	"Man With a Band".....	Bing Crosby, songs.....
5:00 Song Carnival	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Raymond Scott's Orch...
5:15 Songs; 'Date'; 'Post'	Air Express Music.....	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong".....	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch ...	program .....
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Captain Midnight".....	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 Comment; News	"Don Winslow"; drama..	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Sports reports .....
6:15 "Today at Duncans'	News; Concert	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Sports; Marching Along.	Sports; Music .....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute...	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Treasury Star Parade ..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory; talk.
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World.....	Date With a Disc.....	News Service .....
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger"...	Man Your Battle Stations	Pianists; songs	"This Is a Fighting Navy
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	Western drama	Armistice Day Program..	John Barry, comment...	Yard"; variety show ..
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Irene	Earl Godwin, news.....	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"...	Irish Music .....
8:15 Manning; orchestra	Lum 'n' Abner	Man"; dramatic sketch.	"The Barries," songs....	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	Dramatized stories star-	The Broadway Band-
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	ring Henry Hull	wagon .....
9:00 Bob Burns, "Ar-	Basin Street Chamber	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album; Schu-
9:15 kansas Traveler"...	Music Society	Shore; guest; orchestra	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	mann's Concerto in A
9:30 Lionel Barrymore:	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney";	Morton Gould's Orch.;	minor .....
9:45 "Mayor of Town"...	Orch.; Gracie Fields...	dramatic sketch; orch.	vocalists	Classical Album .....
10:00 Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news....	News reports; Defense..
10:15 "Dearest Enemy"...	National Radio Forum...	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local sports .....
10:30 OWI Program	National Radio Forum...	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news....	Local sports .....
10:45 News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	David I. Walsh; talk ..	Local sports .....
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer..	Andy Kirk's Orchestra..	News; Music	News Service	Local sports .....
11:15 B. Goodman's Orch.	Newscast; Sportscast	Radio Night Club	"War Transportation"..	Local sports .....
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want.....	Dick Warren's Orchestra	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music	Music; News	Music You Want.....	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04me, 9.70me, or 11.73me
6:30 p. m.—News commentary in French.
7:00 p. m.—Soldiers' and sailors' program.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Science.
7:50 p. m.—Sports for U. S. Forces.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
WBOS, 11.78me (25.6mc)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Voice of the Enemy." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

U. S. Marines—Past and Present

Wide World; Associated Press

1942 'Leathernecks' Carry On Tradition of Predecessors

Upper: Here are the first United States Marines in action—the Continental American Marines of the Revolutionary War. On Nov. 10, the United States celebrates the 167th anniversary of the founding of its Marine Corps. On that date in 1775, a Corps of Marines was founded by a resolution of the Continental Congress. The Marines have seen action during 92 of the 167 years of their existence. Lower: Marine Corps infantrymen of 1942 present sprint for sand dunes following their landing from Higgins boats. An amphibious tractor in the foreground crawls up the beach.

How Marines Effect and Consolidate Landing

The United States Marine base at New River, N. C., is night and day turning out hardened, toughened troopers educated to meet the enemy in any climate, in any manner, under any odds. A correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has been visiting this Marine base reports today in the second of four articles on the grueling offensive war training provided these men.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW RIVER, N. C., Nov. 10—Roaring like Comanches on the warpath, wave after wave of United States Marines cascaded from their gray landing boats and fanned out across the wet sands toward the protection of the sand dunes and of the wind-stunted thickets. Almost by the time the last man had leaped into the two feet or more of water, the first groups of Marines had set up their machine-gun nests, rigged up their telephone communications, and were assembling their batteries of 75-mm. pack howitzers on the beach.

Standing on a high dune, it was not hard for our group of newspapermen to imagine that we were on some Japanese-held island in the Southwestern Pacific and were witnessing the start of a major ship-to-shore operation by the Marines. With the dun-colored hordes swirling and streaming by us and with the sun glinting on naked bayonets, it was easy to picture how the enemy must have felt when the Marines first swept ashore on Guadalcanal three months ago.

Although it was the first time that many of the men of this "reinforced" or enlarged battalion had participated in this most important of all Marine operations, they established their 1,000-yard long "beach head" with the precision of veterans. For long weeks before, they had been drilled in the strenuous and basic Marine tactics of hand-to-hand and group combat. Now they were perfecting the final maneuvers which could mean success or failure on the other side of the Pacific. They were learning the tricks which would enable them eventually to roll the Japanese back from Tulagi to Tokyo. But they were also learning what a difficult task this latter would be.

Duplicate Conditions

With this stretch of beautiful and peaceful white beach as its objective, the Marine maneuver actually had begun some eight or 10 miles distant on the edge of the famous inland waterway which paralleles the Atlantic and Gulf shores of the United States. In one corner of the great fleet Marine force training center here, the Corps has duplicated as nearly as possible conditions which prevail when a major amphibious force leaves its transports and freighters to begin the drive against some land objective.

Rearing itself some 25 feet above the water is a wooden "mock-up," or staging, which represents the deck and sides of a transport vessel. Hanging from it are rope cargo or "clamber" nets down which the Marines swarm into the long landing boats. Near by float numbers of other boats, some of them square-nosed, drop-front lights for carrying tanks and field pieces as well as Marines, while others are the curious "Alligators" or small amphibious barges whose tractor belts permit them to travel on both land and sea.

As the "zero hour" arrives, the Commander of the battalion gives the order and the maneuvers are under way. Landing boats, which have presumably been lowered from the transports' decks, snuggle against the "mock-up" as the Marines swarm down the cargo nets and lower their machine guns, dismantled field pieces, and mortars and other supplies. Elsewhere, the tank lighters have moved close to a three-foot-high shore bluff and have dropped their front side like a drawbridge. The tanks, which at sea would emerge from the bowels of the ship on cranes or through side openings, are driven on, followed by their crews.

Once filled, the famous Higgins landing boats and lighters put off down the inland waterway and stand out to sea, assembling at a prearranged rendezvous, where they line up in battle formation. The first wave of boats then streaks for the shore at full speed, with the Marines huddled below the fairly high sides of the craft. Flat-bottomed, these boats carry their bows high and smash onto the beach in low water. With the first shock of land, the fronts are dropped and the Marines jump into the water and rush ashore led by an officer brandishing a razor-edged machete.

Military Secret

Since the enemy would obviously like to know in just what order men, guns, and tanks are landed, it is impossible to reveal the composition of each successive landing wave. The entire battalion and its equipment, however, are ashore in a remarkably short time. Theoretically, within 10 minutes of the last landing the first units have already penetrated inland to a good depth, telephonic communication has been established between advance posts, commanding posts, and battery positions, and the 75-mm. pack howitzers are ready to blast enemy positions.

Meanwhile, the 13-ton tanks have surged through the surf from their lighters and are already routing out enemy snipers, machine-gun nests, and strong points. In this they are aided by shell-lobbing mortars. These light tanks, which are not at their best on the Russian and Libyan fronts, have proved themselves ideal for Marine operations. During the maneuver witnessed by the press here, one tank on leaving its lighter ran into a deceptively deep offshore depression at the moment a two-foot wave hit it. For nearly 10 yards the tank had to plow through water less than one foot from the top of its turret and which, had it been able to leak in fast enough, would have covered the heads of the tank crew. Emerging from its watery bath, the steel monster charged across a sand dune and took off after the "enemy" without a hitch.

While these operations are proceeding, the amphibious "alligators" are busy ferrying supplies from ships to shore. Loading at shipside, they swim to shore, clamber up the sand, and crash over dunes and through thickets to deposit ammunition, food, and other goods at base camps.

Marines Felicitated On 167th Anniversary

By the Associated Press

Washington

United States Marines paused for a moment today to observe the 167th anniversary of the "Leathernecks."

The Marines had these congratulatory comments at hand:

President Roosevelt — Since 1775 the United States Marines have upheld a fine tradition of service to their country. They are doing so today.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson — They have never failed the nation in defense of its ideals and policies.

Gen. George C. Marshall—The Marines are again in the forefront of attack, upholding the highest tradition.

Admiral Ernest J. King—I commend you for duty well done.

Bus Service Cut to Reduce Tire Mileage

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation ordered today drastic curtailments in bus service in six major cities—Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, and Richmond—to save rubber and equipment.

The Director of ODT, Joseph B. Eastman, estimated that the curtailments would save almost 100,000,000 bus tire miles a year, equivalent to what would be consumed by a fleet of 400 busses in a year's time.

Mr. Eastman said the orders were intended primarily to divert local passenger traffic from rubber to rails, and expressed a hope that the action would serve as an incentive to all cities having street-car systems still in operation to adopt similar curtailments.

The orders affecting Philadelphia and Baltimore specify the routes which must be discontinued or curtailed, effective Dec. 28, while the orders affecting New York, Chicago, Richmond, and Cincinnati impose a flat 15 per cent reduction in the bus mileage operated during the corresponding period in 1940 or 1941, whichever was the greater.

The savings in terms of annual bus tire miles, for each of the six cities follow:

New York, 31,500,000; Philadelphia, 20,460,000; Chicago, 25,350,000; Baltimore, 4,800,000; Cincinnati, 9,360,000; Richmond, 4,800,000.

The orders affecting Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, and Richmond become effective Dec. 1.

Scavenius Reported Heading New Cabinet Formed in Denmark

BERLIN. From German Radiocasts. Nov. 10 (AP)—Reports from Copenhagen last night stated that Eric Scavenius has been named Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, and that he had completed a new cabinet.

[Mr. Scavenius has been cooperating with German authorities in Denmark. He visited Berlin recently to confer with "high personages." A report from Stockholm said the new Danish Government probably will be a sort of administrative council inclined to make concessions to the Germans, but ministers who take office with Mr. Scavenius were not classified pro-Nazi.]

Marines Mark Anniversary Predating Founding of U. S.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—"From the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli" and down through the entire list of America's most stirring sea and land engagements, the Marines have been landing with traditional courage and in virtually every instance the report has sped home that they "have the situation in hand."

Since 1921, the commanding officers of these seagoing, land-fighting, amphibious "tough hombres" have read an anniversary proclamation each Nov. 10, and they'll do it again today from Gatun to Guadalcanal—that is, wherever contact with the enemy does not interfere.

Hailed in messages today from Washington officials and wished well by an entire grateful nation, the Marine Corps is actually eight months older than the United States itself. It was on Nov. 10, 1775, that the Continental Congress established the military-naval service and saw that two Marine battalions were formed.

Immediately the Marines went to work, establishing tradition with characteristic verve and dash, for on March 3, 1776, the Corps made its first landing, storming the Island beach at New Providence, in the Bahamas.

Co-operation With Navy

This operation won for Gen. George Washington's tattered Army a rich and welcome store of munitions, for the 300 men seized Forts Montague and Nassau and captured 71 cannon, 15 mortars, and 24 casks of powder without loss of a man. Here, too, began the close co-operation between the Marine Corps and the Navy, which saw to successful conclusion the desperate landings on Tulagi and Guadalcanal this year.

No isolationists, the Marines since 1775 have played a gallant role in war or peace time operations in Alaska, China, Korea, Mexico, Iceland, Panama, the Azores, Samona, Tripoli, Sumatra, Hawaii, Algeria, Germany, Ethiopia, and even in Japan itself. Since 1936, they have been commanded by Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb.

Marines were in Washington's Army that crossed the Delaware on Christmas night, 1775. They were with John Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard. They wrote the words "To the shores of Tripoli" into their Marine Hymn with hard fighting against the Tripolitan pirates in 1805, raising the United States flag over an Old World fort for the first time. They added "To the halls of Montezuma" to that battle song when they marched with Gen. Winfield Scott to Mexico City after storming Vera Cruz beaches in 1847.

Civil War Landing

It was in the War Between the States that they encountered the fiercest resistance outside of the Solomon Islands, when in 1865 they stormed the beaches at Fort Fisher, N. C., to blast the entrance to Wilmington, vital part of the Confederacy. In the Spanish-American War, the Marines were the first to land on Cuban soil.

These tough fighters escorted Commodore Matthew C. Perry when he was received by the Nipponese in 1853, and in 1867 and again in 1868 they did guard duty for the United States Minister and other Westerners when internal disorders threatened foreigners in Japan, teaching the Japanese to respect them early in the game.

Called "devil dogs" by the Germans when they cleared Belleau Wood in 1918; termed "Leathernecks" in 1805 because their uniforms included black leather socks, the Marines have striven hardest to live up to yet another slogan—and the Japanese knew it when wave after wave of their attacks broke against the iron determination of those fighters on Guadalcanal. This slogan is the Marine motto, carried high wherever they travel—the always-faithful "Semper Fidelis."

Union Agent Guilty, Took Fee for Work

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 10 (AP)—Henry Vitalius, Albany, pleaded guilty in Federal Court yesterday to charges of inducing nonunion employees of a Government project at Voorheesville to pay $2 a day for the privilege of working, under a "permit card" system estimated to have netted $2,300.

Judge Frederick H. Bryant fined Mr. Vitalius, Assistant Business Agent of Local 83, International Union of Sheet Metal Workers (American Federation of Labor), $3,000.

Mr. Vitalius pleaded innocent when arraigned in Syracuse Oct. 22 on the charges, involving seven counts under which he was alleged to have obtained $74 in amounts of $10 and $12 from workers at the $7,000,000 army regulating station.

Last month, four Albany members of a local of the International Union of Operating Engineers (A. F. of L.) pleaded guilty to similar charges involving hiring of labor at the project and were fined $10,000 each.

Many Letters Reach White House Praising U. S. War in North Africa

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Telegrams from all over the Western World have flooded the White House praising the American entry into French North Africa and expressing hopes that the mission would succeed.

They came from Presidents of other nations and from ordinary citizens, many of them of French birth or descent, and others from German or Italian nationalities. One expressed the hope that Berlin would be the next stop.

President Manuel Prado of Peru and President A. Somoza of Nicaragua sent telegrams, but the White House said they would have to be translated by the State Department.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada expressed the "wishes of all Canada for accomplishment of its mighty mission" by the Army in North Africa.

One telegram came from Eve Curie, daughter of the famed French natural scientist, from Lubbock, Texas, saying "so many of us have been working for the hour that has now come which ought to unite once again the Americans and the French against common enemies."

For Simpler Wartime Meals Serve these MONARCH FINER FOODS

MONARCH LONG GRAIN RICE

By the way it *looks* and by the way it *cooks*, you will know that this Long Grain Rice is truly a Finer Food for your wartime table. See its high quality long grain through the double windows on the package. Then see how it cooks so uniformly tender in separate kernels, instead of a soggy mass. There are 200 ways to serve this nourishing food. For example, try this "*Meatless Loaf*".

Cook one cup of Monarch Long Grain Rice. Combine it with an egg, seasoning, chopped onions, crushed peanuts and cottage cheese and bake. Garnish with parsley and serve. You'll find this Meatless Rice Loaf an economical and favorite food treat for your family. Order a package today.

MONARCH FOOD OF WHEAT

Bring to your breakfast table the fine qualities and flavor of finest hard wheat by serving steaming dishes of Monarch Food of Wheat. Put on an extra supply when you prepare the family breakfast — then you will have enough left over for another mealtime treat at lunch or dinner. Monarch Food of Wheat cooled, sliced and fried just hits the spot especially when served with Monarch Honey or Maple Syrup.

MONARCH MACARONI AND SPAGHETTI

For many a finer food treat, use Monarch Macaroni and Spaghetti — nourishing, tender and tasteful. Serve hot macaroni and cheese. For a grand salad, serve Monarch Macaroni on Asparagus, topped with Monarch Mayonnaise. Put Monarch Macaroni in soups, too. Stir Monarch Spaghetti with your tasty-rich sauces of tomatoes and seasonings and enjoy a real old-time Spaghetti Dinner.

MONARCH CORN STARCH

For a quick, easy, economical dessert, make a creamy, smooth pudding with Monarch Finer Corn Starch. Top it with luscious berries. You'll appreciate the smoother, richer quality of Monarch Corn Starch.

For General Home Use

MONARCH BAKING SODA

Even in this staple household item, you will find Monarch Finer quality—always. Ask for Monarch Baking Soda.

Shop Where You See the MONARCH *Lion Head*

500 MONARCH FINER FOODS

"QUALITY FOR 90 YEARS"

Canada Terminates Ties With Vichy; Americans in France Await Transfer

HAVANA, Nov. 10 (AP)—Cuba has broken off diplomatic relations with Vichy France, Minister of State José Agustin Martinez announced today.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 10—Canada has terminated diplomatic relations with Vichy, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced late yesterday. The action was taken by the Government because of orders issued from Vichy to resist the military forces of the United Nations in North Africa.

Canada said that Mr. King "has ceased to recognize the present Government at Vichy as being the de jure Government of France and diplomatic relations with Vichy are accordingly terminated."

The resistance to the forces sent to assist in the liberation of France from Nazi domination "makes it perfectly clear that there no longer exists in France a government that has any effective independent existence."

In other words there no longer exists in France a legal or constitutional government in any sense representative of the French people but only a German puppet government. Mr. King made a distinction between the words "severed" and "terminated." Canadian relations with Vichy are terminated.

M. René Ristelhueber, the French Minister here, has been notified of the Government's decision said Mr. King, and he will shortly be leaving for France. The feelings of the people of Canada, the Prime Minister said, "will be exactly the same as that in the United States—desirous of doing everything in our power to hasten the day of freedom from oppression and restoration of liberty for France. We will do everything possible to show the French that this is our wish."

Meanwhile French Canada is using the weight of its blood relationship with France to impress upon the French people the real meaning of the American landings in North Africa.

The crusade was begun Nov. 8 when the Quebec Premier Adelard Godbout, Gen. George Vanier, former Canadian Minister, to France, Louis St. Laurent, Federal Minister of Justice, and others broadcast to their kinsmen in France that "the day of deliverance is approaching." They spoke as brothers from across the sea emphasizing that the American troops "drive the enemy out of your colonies to give them back to you."

The ties of kinship, the Prime Minister said, bind France more closely to Canada than to any other of the United Nations. "It is our mission to remove from the minds of the French people that we are no less eager to help them and to help them soon to win back the liberty which has never seemed so precious as since it was lost."

French Officials Cut Off From Funds

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 10

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, disclosed that Vichy officials in the Western Hemisphere now are dependent upon individual decisions of the Treasury Department for living expenses.

Since the freezing of French funds in the United States after the fall of France in the summer of 1940, embassies have been supplied with monthly allowances from the frozen funds by the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau said.

With the breaking of diplomatic relations with Vichy those allowances were cut off, he announced.

"That does not mean, however," he continued, "that we will permit the embassy staffs to starve. They will be provided for. We are not going to be hard on them. It merely means that the regular allowance has been discontinued."

Mexico Speaks

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 10 (AP)—Mexico has broken diplomatic relations with Vichy and President Avila Camacho in a radio address declared the American occupation of North Africa was "our hemisphere's answer" to a "pathetic appeal" from the French when their country first was overrun by the Germans.

Calling the American troops "heroic," he said they were carrying to the French homes in Africa theanswer to the apeapl that "rose from all French breasts" but to which America at the time was not prepared to respond.

Coincident with the President's speech, repeated over an international hookup in French and English, the secretary in charge of the Vichy Legation was called to the Foreign Office and officially notified that relations had been broken.

Mexico, President Avila Camacho said, never had accepted the idea that France was beaten. The United Nations, he said, are not seeking a victory in which France will not participate, but the Vichy Government's attitude in resisting the American troops proves that it "does not represent the free spirit of France."

Ecuador Approves

QUITO, Ecuador, Nov. 10 (AP)—President Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador has sent a message of congratulation to President Roosevelt on the campaign in French North Africa, it was disclosed today.

He said the action "returns to France and the Latin-American countries the confidence that once more the people of the United States will settle the debt of gratitude contracted when the sword of Lafayette put itself at the service of the independence and freedom of America."

China Lauds Step

CHUNGKING, Nov. 10 (AP)—A Chinese spokesman said today that "China attaches the greatest importance to the landing of powerful American forces in French North Africa," and predicted that the "much-awaited counteroffensive of the Allies against the Axis forces in Europe will soon unfold."

"China not only indorses this move, but expects that all French people will place full reliance in the words of President Roosevelt and put no obstruction against American and other Allied forces," the spokesman said.

Such obstruction, he added, would "simply mean a prolongation of the sufferings of the French people themselves as well as the peoples of the United Nations."

"Furthermore, we should recall that France offered no resistance when she was forced to let the Japanese use Indo-China as a base for attacking China."

American Corvette Launched in Canada

MONTREAL, Nov. 10 (AP)—The first warship to be built, sponsored and launched in Canada for the United States Navy slid down the ways yesterday in the presence of Canadian, British, and United States officials.

The ship, a corvette and one of several to be built in Canada on United States account, was named the U. S. S. Danville, by Mrs. Pierrepont Moffat, wife of the United States Minister to Canada. The ship was named after the City of Danville, Va.

VICHY, From French Broadcasts, Nov. 10 (AP)—The United States Embassy staff and American journalists accredited here will leave Vichy tomorrow by special train for Lourdes.

VICHY, From French Broadcasts, Nov. 10 (AP)—The United States Embassy staff and a number of accredited American newspapermen will be moved to Châteu-Guyon, about 25 miles southwest of here, and presumably later will be sent to Pau, near the Spanish border, to await the exchange of French personnel in the United States.

Americans enjoy a comparative freedom of movement in their hotels and near-by areas.

The Associated Press group of correspondents included Taylor Henry, Melvin Most, James King, and Philip Whitcomb. Others mentioned were Ralph Heinzen and Herbert King of the United Press; Lansing Warren, New York Times; David Darrah, Chicago Tribune, and Arno Dosch-Fleurot of The Christian Science Monitor.

[The Associated Press Bureau in Bern, Switzerland, received direct word that the Associated Press correspondents in Vichy still retained comparative freedom of movement, including their hotels and the near-by vicinity. It was said "presumably they will go to Pau, but it is not yet certain."]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—A nephew of Gen. Douglas MacArthur — Douglas MacArthur, Third Secretary—is among American foreign service officials awaiting return to the United States from Vichy and French North Africa.

Others on a list of some 40 officials made public by the State Department include S. Pinkney Tuck, Chargé d'Affaires in Vichy, and Counsellor of Embassy Robert D. Murphy, who was on an assignment in Algiers when diplomatic relations were broken.

Swiss Act for Vichy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Switzerland has taken over the representation of Vichy French interests in the United States, it was disclosed at the State Department today.

Former French Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye was free to communicate with his government through the Swiss Legation, it was said.

In answer to questions as to the status of French diplomats and consular officials in this country, State Department officials emphasized that M. Henry-Haye is free to come and go in every respect. Neither he nor his subordinates in Washington or elsewhere are being held incommunicado, said the officials, who declined to be quoted by name.

Subordinate officers of the Embassy here are living in their homes and no restriction has been placed on their movements by the United States Government, the official said. However, M. Henry-Haye himself has requested them to confine their movements to such necessary trips as shopping and the like.

French consular officials in other parts of the country have been requested likewise to confine their movements to necessary trips. They may communicate freely with the Embassy here, officials said, and are being given the protection of Government agents wherever they may be.

Officials emphasized that the status of the Vichy diplomats and consular officials is not to be compared with that of German, Japanese and Italian officials after the declarations of war last December.

Incommunicado

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10 (AP)—Joseph A. Girard, consular agent for the Vichy Government since 1940 and representative of the French Tobacco monopoly, was held incommunicado today by Baltimore police and Federal guards.

[In Washington, State Department officials said a similar situation exists for all French consuls and consular agents. He added that no visitors, not even French citizens, were allowed to communicate with the Vichy representatives, Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters in Washington declined to give information.]

Telephones both at the French consulate in Baltimore and at the home of M. Girard were cut, and all persons were denied admittance at both places.

Poll-Tax Fight Looms in Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Senators fighting to retain payment of a poll tax as a requirement for voting in eight southern States turned on the pressure today in a fresh behind-the-scenes effort to block consideration Nov. 12 of the bill which would abolish the practice in Federal elections.

Armed with arguments developed at a secret strategy conference, this bloc reminded the Administration leadership the measure would become enveloped in such extended and bitter debate as to preclude other action and thus interfere with wartime congressional harmony.

Senator Walt Doxey (D) of Mississippi told an interviewer he would resist consideration of the measure "by every parliamentary means at my command."

Nevertheless, Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, defeated for re-election on Nov. 3, reiterated his determination to climax his long legislative career "with this one more piece of liberal legislation."

Street Scene in Algiers

U. S. Forces Have Landed in Country Like This

The invasion of North and West African territory by United States forces has prompted the question by many: What manner of country is this which American forces are learning at first hand? This shows the Old World nature of this land at present in the headlines.

Colorful Old World Scenes Greet U. S. Invasion Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The scenes where United States invasion forces today are successfully consolidating their occupation of French North and West Africa are described by the National Geographic Society in the following sketches:

Morocco—It is France's most extensive holding in Northwest Africa. Larger, by 19,000 square miles, than France itself, French Morocco composes the bulk of the Sultanate of Morocco, which includes also Spanish Morocco and the International Zone of Tangier, on the Strait of Gibraltar.

French Morocco has a 600-mile front on the Atlantic shore of Northwestern Africa and only a 10-mile foothold on the Mediterranean Sea. Across the country from northeast to southwest sweep the three ranges of the Grand Atlas, Moyen Atlas, and Anti Atlas Mountains.

Principally an agricultural country, French Morocco presents a more fertile appearance than one familiar with motion-picture romances set in its "desert wastes" might suspect. There are large areas of sandy and rocky desolation, but abundant crops of wheat, barley, corn, beans, and other vegetables, as well as groves of olive, lemon, orange, fig, and almond trees, clothe the productive regions, particularly in the broad, river-ribbed plains north of the Atlas Mountains.

French Morocco has almost 5,000,000 acres of forests, made up of cork, cedar, oak, and palm trees, in addition to the extensive orchards and vineyards. High in the Atlas Mountains, huge cedars attain a height of more than 100 feet.

Most of the more than 5,000,000 inhabitants are Moslem, Berbers and Arabs, with a turbulent past. There are large Jewish colonies and a good many Negroes. In recent years, large numbers of Europeans, especially French, have settled in French Morocco. New quarters of cities, with striking modern buildings, have sprung up. Huge sums were poured into the construction of the new "show city" of Casablanca. Contrasts between the unchanging ancient Oriental customs and twentieth-century civilization are seen on every hand.

Rabat, on the Atlantic Coast north of Casablanca, is the seat of the French Administration; Capital of the Sultanate is Fez, in the interior. Marrakech, almost within the shadow of the High Atlas, is a colorful resort city.

More than 1,000 miles of railway link the chief towns of the colony and connect with Algeria's main lines. Of the 4,500 miles of roads, more than 2,500 are first class, with paving over long stretches. In normal times, there was daily air service between Casablanca and Toulouse, in France; another route reached to Dakar, jumping-off place for South Atlantic transoceanic flights.

France's authority in the colony is administered by a Resident General. Nominally, French Morocco is an absolute monarchy, headed by the Sultan Sidi Mohammed.

Algeria—In this French North African colony where United States armed forces landed, other American fighting men defeated Algerian pirates a century and a quarter ago.

But this was not accomplished until the United States had paid heavy tribute to the Barbary pirates who once controlled the sea lanes of the Mediterranean. In 1795, this nation paid the pirates, whose headquarters was in Algiers, $992,000. Three years later the tribute was four warships. Tired of this "shakedown," the United States Navy sailed into African waters in 1815 and won a decisive victory against them.

Algeria is not unlike the rest of North Africa, a seacoast dotted with ports of various sizes and importance in the trade of the area, and a fringe of somewhat fertile coastal highlands that gradually lose themselves in the sands of the Sahara.

The Colony is about four times the size of France, but the northern fringe is the only region that was represented in the French Chamber of Deputies on the same status as Departments of France—three divisions organized around the three chief cities, Oran, Algiers, and Constantine. Algiers is the largest, with also the largest settlement of Europeans.

Before the war, Great Britain took almost two thirds and Germany one fourth of Algeria's exports of iron ore. Algeria also was a source of zinc, antimony, mercury, and manganese—all strategic materials. The highlands near the coast contain about one fourth of the cork forests of all Europe and Africa.

Tunisia—A French protectorate since 1881, it is just across the Mediterranean from Italy on the North Coast of Africa, between Italian Libya and French Algeria.

It extends from the most northern point of Africa, with a latitude about that of Richmond, Va., south to the Sahara Desert, where its southern boundary line is lost in the shifting sands. Much of the land is a flat plateau, 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, where it is quite cold in winter. It is about the size of Louisiana.

Between Tunisia and Italian Libya on the east, the French constructed a "Maginot Line" of pillboxes buried in the desert sands, as well as forts behind barbed-wire entanglements, 65 miles from the boundary. The French naval base at Bizerta, near Cap Blanc on the North Coast, includes shipyards, dry dock, submarine and air bases. Under French administration, 3,700 miles of highways and 1,200 miles of railroads have been built. French capital has developed the mines and ports, built electric stations, and quadrupled the land under cultivation, largely in olives and grapes.

Of Tunisia's 2,500,000 inhabitants, less than 10 per cent are Europeans, made up of about 108,000 French, 95,000 Italians, 7,000 Maltese, and a sprinkling of Spaniards, Greeks, and other foreigners, according to the latest French census. The native moslems are mostly Berbers, one third Arabs and Bedouins, with about 60,000 Jews.

Less than 70 years ago, bankrupt Tunisia was under the Sultan of Turkey, whose Viceroy in 1881 signed papers bringing the country under French protection. France invaded the country when trouble arose with independent Khmir tribes, but Italy refused to recognize the Protectorate until 1896. The Tunisian Throne is occupied by a bey whose family has reigned in Tunisia since 1705.

Italy Displays Alarm Over Africa

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Italian Radio continues to show a state of alarm over the Allied offensive operations in French Africa, while the Spanish and Portuguese Radios give no indication of any disposition to oppose the Anglo-American campaign, according to broadcasts monitored by the Federal Communications Commission and released through the Office of War Information.

Italian alarm was most evident in a talk by Aldo Valori, in which he said: "It is unquestionable that the strategy back of the Anglo-American landings . . . is to create there, with the help of de Gaullist forces, a great new front against the Axis, in the first place against Italy. . . . The enemy coalition against us is certainly powerful."

In a radiocast to North America appeared a note of bravado entirely missing from the home accounts: "In Italy it was noted that the enemy landings were made in zones as far away as possible from our air and naval bases. It is not yet clear how far the landings can correspond to the announced program of directly influencing the battle on the Egyptian border."

Home Front Shaken

A predominant note in Italy is concern over the home front, which was shaken obviously. One Rome dispatch quoted by Berlin said: "The public at large was not taken by surprise . . . (but) the news obviously interested the public and spread rapidly from mouth to mouth."

On Rome Radio, a commentator known as Appelius told Italy: "Naturally Italians feel very deeply what is happening in Africa. But the country is calm and virile, as always at the hardest moments. . . . The strength of the country lies in the valor of its soldiers and the courage of its citizens. . . . To tremble in public is a crime against the community and the country. . . . Those who are accustomed to tremble must tremble in private."

Adlo Valori added, also to Italy: "The enemy is making gigantic assaults against us. Are we to confess that the effort we have put forth so far was the greatest of which we are capable? We shall fight again and resist as in the past."

Added to this sort of propaganda, two new themes were heard. First, a new campaign to arouse ill feeling for Americans among Italians was started, based on claims that American tanks and planes were responsible for the Axis defeat in Egypt and the bombing of Genoa. Second, the possibility of German action against Vichy was suggested in case the puppet French regime did not collaborate fully with the Axis.

Spain and Portugal

Berlin and Tokyo radios reported tension in Spain as a result of the North Africa landings, with Gen. Francisco Franco holding Cabinet sessions and conferring with the Vichy ambassador in Madrid. The Spanish Radio told Latin America Monday, however, that the Government had published this reassuring note:

"The head of the State and Minister for Foreign Affairs have received a written guarantee from the President of the United States and His Majesty's Government of Great Britain assuring Spain that her island territories, as well as her colonies and the Moroccan Protectorate, will not be subjected to any attack or act contrary to the sovereignty, integrity, and independence of Spain. The situation established in Tangiers and the validity of commercial treaties will be respected in the same way."

The Portuguese Government was reported to have issued a similar statement in response to almost identical notes from the Allied Governments. On Monday, a review of the Portuguese press, broadcast by Lisbon to the home audience, said newspapers were filled with news of the American landings, but that calmness prevailed. The only activity of note was a parade of Legionnaires.

Monday's Diario de Noticias, in Lisbon, printed a leading article entitled "Let Us Win the Peace."

U. S. Action Delights Brazzaville Radio

Recorded by CBS

New York, Nov. 10

The Fighting French Radio at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, was jubilant today that the United States had ended a policy which "We . . . have long decried . . . which has allowed the traitors of Vichy to hide behind a fake neutrality and bring France to the state she has reached today."

Here is an excerpt from the radiocast:

"Now the issue is clear. America and the other Allied powers consider Vichy as a partner of the Axis and have . . . denounced its government as a satellite of Germany and an enemy of France. . . .

"Vichy has severed irrevocably the bonds which still allowed her to pose as the guardian of French interests.'

Said the Lisbon Radio: "It refers to the British and American guarantees that this new phase of the war, so near our peninsula, will not affect the Spanish and the Portuguese."

This article, and the emphasis given it on the radio, seem to indicate a Portuguese determination not to be involved in any Axis counterattack.

Tokyo's propagandists, who displayed much more confidence about the North African situation than Berlin or Rome until the American landings, now show great confusion. They use the American attack to prove (1) that the United States does not respect "legal" neutrality, and (2) that it does not intend to open a second front in Europe, "to the unmitigated disgust of the Soviet Union." Said the Japanese radio, "Soviet leaders may not dare at present to give full expression to the grievance which rankles in their breasts but . . . sooner or later their pent-up resentment will break forth in some violent form."

Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Japanese Board of Information, contradicted this view, however. He called Allied denials that the invasion of French Africa was a full-fledged second front "nothing but a smoke screen."

Concern Shown by Tokyo

Tokyo also broadcast a Domei dispatch, datelined Zurich, which expressed concern for the future of the Rome-Berlin agreement if Rommel's army is defeated. "This would open new vistas in the Mediterranean, and would have widespread political repercussions in the Middle East," said the Japanese radio.

Radio warfare was used more systematically and effectively by the American forces than in any previous Allied attack, in the opinion of Washington observers. Not only was President Roosevelt's message broadcast repeatedly by this country to France and Africa, but appeals were made throughout the day over London radio, asking the French people to support the American troops in every possible way.

The Americans set up their own transmitter upon landing in Morocco to tell the French and the Arabs that the landings had been successful; and Gen. Henri Giraud used Algiers radio, or another transmitter on its wavelength, to rally French African military support for the American troops.

Biddle Finds No Legal Right To Suspend Suit Against A. P.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—A recommendation by Representative W. Sterling Cole (R) of New York for suspension of the Government's antitrust suit against the Associated Press brought a reply from Attorney General Francis Biddle that no legal means exists for such action.

Mr. Cole's suggestion for suspension of the suit for the war's duration in the interests of economic unity and Mr. Biddle's reply were disclosed in an exchange of correspondence made public by Mr. Cole yesterday.

Mr. Biddle, in his reply, asserted that a law authorizing suspension of antitrust actions if certified by the War Production Board as necessary in the prosecution of the war, did not apply to the Associated Press case.

But, replied Mr. Cole, he proposed the suspension under a different law—a statute permitting suspension of time limitations on trying antitrust cases.

Mr. Cole argued that the Government could drop the case for the duration of the war and that such action would not prejudice the Government's position if the suit should be renewed later.

Many Girls and Women Called 'Wows'; No, It Isn't Slang but New Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A good many girls and women are going to turn out to be real Wows before the war is over.

No, that isn't slang. We're merely referring to the girls behind the men behind the guns, who from now on want to be officially known as Women Ordnance Workers, or putting it briefly, as the Wows. And when a girl is called a Wow she is a mighty important individual in the war effort. In fact, she considers herself as important as either a Waac or a Wave. For, membership in this and future chapters of the Women Ordnance Workers, Inc. organized here some two months ago, is made up of girls and women in war production factories making shells, bullets, precision parts, and practically everything used in the war effort.

The idea for the Wows originated among the girls working at the Hurley Machine Company here. They went to the company president, E. N. Hurley, Jr., for help in forming an organization of their own. They told him that women ordnance workers are probably the largest group of their sex engaged in a war enterprise yet they have no organization and no recognition. So, Mr. Hurley dismissed the 8-to-4 shift 15 minutes early and started the 4-to-12 shift 15 minutes late one day and the Wows were born.

The members flocked in. Many were girls from farms and small towns, girls who had never known factory or city life. It gave the girls a chance to get together and be enthusiastic about their part in the war effort. It gave them a chance to meet their sister workers to go horse back riding, hiking, swimming, and exploring of Chicago with them. They got together and raised some $200 and packed and shipped Christmas boxes to boys overseas. They set up attractive club headquarters in the factory.

As word of the new organization spread, its sponsors were flooded with inquiries from other war plants throughout Chicago and from all parts of the country. They were advised to set up each chapter as individual plant organizations. There is an official insignia, a shield placed on crossed cannon with the letters WOW and topped by wings of the eagle and the letters U. S. A. There's a uniform too, two-piece khaki suits with gored skirts, jackets with gold buttons and patch pockets, a white shirt, and an overseas cap.

Request to Refrain From Holiday Lights

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 10

The War Production Board has requested civic officials, businessmen, and the general public to dispense this year with outdoor Christmas lighting.

Officials said the request did not apply to indoor Christmas decorations, however.

WPB said 50,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity—enough power to supply all the needs of a city of 50,000 population for a year—could be saved by cutting out the customary holiday decoration of streets, store fronts, and homes. Considerable critical material, especially wiring, also can be saved.

Build Ship in Week Kaiser Yard's Goal

RICHMOND, Calif., Nov. 10 (AP)—The hull of the freighter Robert E. Peary was 70 per cent complete within 48 hours after the keel was laid and interest of workers in setting a new record is so great that they have been asked to stay away from the site until their shifts start.

The ship probably will be launched within a week after the start of putting it together, the Henry J. Kaiser shipyard, where the craft is being built, announced. New methods of prefabrication and suggestions from employees were credited by the company for the speed-up.

The keel was laid Nov. 8 and Mrs. James F. Byrnes, wife of Director of Economic Stabilization, already is en route from Washington for the launching. The matron of honor will be Mrs. S. Otis Bland, wife of the United States Representative from Virginia.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Hires 23 Women in Plant

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 10 (AP) — Twenty-three women, including a grandmother, have been hired to meet a man-shortage problem in the hoop shop of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation here, the United States Steel subsidiary reported today.

The first group of women hired by the Corporation is processing strip, which consists of cutting large coils of steel, stacking and transporting the material on an electric ram truck. Even the truck operator is a woman.

Power to Ration Used Cars Aids Control of Tires

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Authority to ration used automobiles was given today to the Office of Price Administration, which declared simultaneously it had no present intention to use the power.

Officials explained that the purpose of the order at this time was merely to enable OPA to enforce its tire rationing program by blocking the sale of any used cars which may be found to be equipped with bootleg tires.

The order was issued by the War Production Board with the approval of the Rubber Director, William M. Jeffers.

New Source of Men

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt called upon industry today to find places in apprentice training programs for men discharged from the armed forces for physical reasons.

Mr. McNutt suggested that many men found after induction to be physically unsuited for military service "be given special consideration" in selecting persons to be trained for industrial war work.

Men discharged from the armed services because of service-incurred disabilities also may be prime material, Mr. McNutt said.

Lettuce Growers Told To Raise Other Crops

SALINAS, Calif. (AP)—Lettuce growers in this "Salad Bowl of America" have been ordered by State war production chiefs to convert their multi-million-dollar industry to more essential war crops.

C. D. Moore, Secretary of the Western Growers' Protective Association, said there was nothing growers and shippers could do but change to recommended crops of sugar beets, carrots, and onions so they may be eligible for priorities on labor, transportation, and equipment.

Warm Spring Visit Cut

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt decided today against making his customary visit to Warms Springs, Ga.

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U. S. Coup Turns Africa From Peril to Allied Hope

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At this moment, news from North Africa still is confused. Yet there can be little doubt that American occupation of the French colonies of Algeria and Morocco is proceeding according to plan and even better.

It probably will be a matter of days before the last resistance of Vichy forces in these territories breaks down. In the meantime, the Protectorate of Tunisia is on the verge of being invaded by Anglo-American forces.

It is difficult to overestimate the strategical importance of this well-planned and well-executed move. From a latent threat to Allied communication lines and even to the Western Hemisphere, the French colonies will be turned into an important stronghold of the United Nations, thus eliminating the danger of Axis infiltration into the Dark Continent and of an invasion of the Middle East through Egypt. Axis powers face a dangerous second front as excellent naval and air bases in the French colonies will serve as springboards for an attack on the European continent.

Political Repercussions

Political repercussions of this enterprise are not less far-reaching. Sooner or later Spain will be forced to leave the Axis orbit, while neutral Portugal will be set at ease to show its sympathies for the Allied cause. The battered Fascist regime in Italy faces the most dangerous crisis of its existence. Vichy, however, is bound to feel most directly the effects of this complete reverse in the Mediterranean war zone. If the Allied occupation of North Africa succeeds—and it almost certainly will — Dakar and French West Africa also are doomed to fall into Allied hands. The French Empire, except Indo-China, occupied by the Japanese, will be entirely controlled by the Allied nations and by the Fighting French. An important part of the French Fleet will be destroyed or taken over by the Allies, and it will have lost all its bases, except Toulon.

Yet, it was the French Empire and the French Fleet which Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain pretended to preserve when he concluded the Franco-German armistice in June, 1940. Marshal Pétain will have to admit the complete failure of his foreign policy. His policy of "neutrality" between the belligerents has succeeded only in selling out metropolitan France to the Nazis and in bringing about the occupation of the French Empire by the United Nations. Information from Vichy indicates that panic reigns in France's provisional Capital.

Loss of the African colonies not only will reduce Vichy's power to the small unoccupied zone, comprising less than 100,000 square miles, or 45 per cent of metropolitan France, and 13,800,000 persons, or 33 per cent of its population, but it will unfavorably affect the already dangerously strained food situation in France. North Africa was the only territory from which large amounts of food were being imported into France. Although a large part of these imports were confiscated by the Germans and Italians, the remnants eased the food crisis in France. Still more important than the loss of the food imports is the fact that North Africa is one of the world's largest producers of phosphates which are indispensable fertilizers for French agriculture. The threat of hunger is growing in France.

So far, few reliable reports on the French people's reaction to the American occupation of North Africa and on the break of American-French relations have come out of the country. Information from France is more heavily censored than usual. Reports from Switzerland, however, indicate that the general feeling of the population is one of profound relief. The French believe that the hour of final liberation is at hand. Riots have broken out in Paris where the crowd menaced the Germans. It is doubtful, however, that these outbreaks will spread over the entire country.

The movement of resistance is well-organized and disciplined in France and leaders know that a precipitated revolt only would serve the cause of their enemies. Recent events will strengthen France's will to resist and many Frenchmen, so far reluctant to fight for their freedom, will join the underground movement. The authority of the Vichy Government already has been undermined by its opponents. In view of Vichy's latest and most complete failure to cope with the dangerous situation in international politics, many believe France is heading toward anarchy.

With the breaking-off of American-French diplomatic relations, the last link between Vichy and the anti-Axis world has been severed. Vichy has no hope continuing to sit on the fence playing one belligerent against the other. Marshal Pétain, Pierre Laval, and their followers are entirely dependent on their Nazi overlords. Marshal Pétain has protested against Allied invasion of North Africa and has ordered Vichy's Army and Navy to fight the American forces.

Now that the invasion of North Africa has proved that Vichy's "neutrality" is not sufficient to protect the German flank against an Allied onslaught, it is believed that the German High Command will take over all of France.

Reaction in Vichy

The reaction of the Vichy clan toward the latest events probably will not be unanimous. Some officials will try to leave the sinking ship and to win the favor of the Allies. The rôle played by Admiral François Darlan, commander in chief of the Vichy forces who allegedly is prisoner of the American forces in Algiers has become doubtful. Admiral Darlan recently expressed his dissatisfaction with M. Laval's policy of collaboration and declared he repented his former political opinions. Other Vichy men, however can be expected to throw themselves into the arms of the Nazis.

Yet the initial battle for the liberation of France must be won not only militarily but politically as well. President Roosevelt, as well as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of the Allied forces in North Africa, have declared emphatically that the French territories occupied by the Allies will remain French and that the Allied military command "will not interefere with friendly French authorities."

Allied occupation of French North Africa, as well as the breaking-off of relations with Vichy, demand a clear-cut decision as to what kind of French authorities the Allied nations are prepared to deal with in the future. Although the Fighting French contributed in preparing a revolt of Vichy troops in Morocco, the French National Council in London had no part in the occupation of North Africa. When Madagascar was occupied by the British, the island came under British military administration without participation of the French National Council in London. Present confusion about the Anglo-American attitude toward the political reconstruction of France not only is dangerous because it undermines the authority of the French National Council and of its leader Gen. Charles de Gaulle, but also because it will be used by Axis propaganda in France to cast suspicion on the actual intentions of the United States and Great Britain.

Victors Meet in Desert

Associated Press

Pause on Egyptian Battlefront

At headquarters of the Greek Army unit with the United Nations in the Egyptian Desert, Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery (left), who commands the British Eighth Army, offers his hand to the Greek commander, who is not identified.

President, Denouncing Laval, Seals Tie With Free French

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt denounced Pierre Laval yesterday as Hitler's mouthpiece and puppet and declared that Laval could not sever the historic relations between the American people and the people of France.

This was an answer to the Vichy regime's action in breaking off diplomatic relations with the United States in protest against the American move into North Africa. As a result of this action by the Laval Government, Gaston Henry-Haye, its Ambassador, was handed his passports.

Mr. Roosevelt drew a sharp distinction between Laval and the French people, saying that this country was determined to rescue the latter from German enslavement.

The President said in a statement:

The representative of this Government at Vichy reported that last evening M. Laval, Chief of the Government at Vichy, notified him that diplomatic relations between Vichy and this Government had been severed. I regret this action on the part of M. Laval.

He is evidently still speaking the language prescribed by Hitler.

The Government of the United States can do nothing about this severance of relations on the part of the Vichy Government.

No Severance With People

Nevertheless, no act of Hitler or of any of his puppets, can sever relations between the American people and the people of France. We have not broken relations with the French. We never will.

This Government will continue as heretofore to devote its thought, its sympathy and its aid to the rescue of the 45,000,000 people of France from enslavement and from a permanent loss of their liberties and free institutions.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull voiced confidence that the people of France would side with the United States against Vichy in the liberation of North Africa. From Adrien Tixier, head of the Fighting French delegation in the United States, came a statement welcoming the move by American troops and wishing them "rapid and complete success."

M. Tixier declined to comment on the prospect of a change in his status here as a result of the rupture of relations with Vichy. With the Embassy no longer functioning, France is without formal diplomatic representation in the United States, since M. Tixier came here simply as the representative of the Fighting French movement.

Asked at his press conference whether the new situation would have any effect on American relations with the Fighting French, Secretary Hull said the question of formal diplomatic recognition did not arise at this time.

Fight Only Against Hitler

He emphasized that this Government was primarily interested in the military side of the war and was working and fighting with all Frenchmen opposing the Axis and against all Frenchmen playing Hitler's game. Any other phases of the situation, he said, would be given proper consideration at an appropriate time.

Secretary Hull likewise discouraged predictions on any imminent new developments in French Western Hemisphere possessions. The situation in the Caribbean, he said, remained the same as it was before the A. E. F. landed in Africa. He pointed out that negotiations begun with French authorities on Martinique some months ago were conducted directly with the French High Commissioner there and not with the Vichy Government. These negotiations, he added, were continuing.

There was no indication that Mr. Henry-Haye and members of his Embassy Staff would be interned as were the diplomats of Japan, Germany and Italy last December. Secretary Hull said he had not yet taken up the question of exchanging diplomats and other officials, but stressed that the situation was not the same as that of last Decemeber. It was a breach of diplomatic relations this time, he pointed out, and not a case of war, thus far.

The police guard, which was thrown about the French Embassy Saturday night, was still there today but there was no evidence that Mr. Henry-Haye and his colleagues were restricted in their movement.

Saskatchewan Takes Lead In Aiding Half-Breed Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Saskatchewan is leading the way in the rehabilitation of the Metis, half-breed Indians who have suffered heavily from the dry and depression thirties in the Canadian prairies.

The Province embarked on a program of rehabilitation in 1940, the first phase of which, under way at the settlement of Green Lake, in the far northwest of the Province, has proved so successful that the program will likely be extended.

The Metis, unlike the Indians, who are wards of the Federal Government, have had to shift for themselves. They led virtually a subsistence level of life, depending largely upon income derived from trapping. The drought of the thirties so lowered water levels in the Province that game became scarce. The accompanying economic depression worked additional hardship on these people.

Are Allotted Land

Urged by many who had taken up the cause of the Metis, the Provincial Government opened a cautious rehabalitation program because of the lack of guideposts in such a scheme. Green Lake was chosen as the experiment, for here were 100 to 125 Metis families, destitute and suffering. To this colony were brought several score more families from other districts.

To teach the Metis farming and the need for self-help and co-operation was the aim of the experiment. Six townships of fine land, wooded and alongside of beautiful Green Lake and Green River, were set aside for their exclusive use. The land was divided into 40-acre farms, and the settlement was placed under the supervision of an experienced white official.

With the 40-acre farms was set up a central farm school. Here, under expert supervision, Metis who knew nothing of farming were given instruction before they were put on their own on their 40-acre farms. The central farm, as well, was utilized to grow sufficient crops to look after the needs of the settlement, to feed livestock and to produce livestock. From the central farm's flocks and herds, the individual Metis farmers got their livestock, paid either in cash or in work contributed to the common cause.

Utilizing Their Resources

The Government also set up a lumbering mill, a grist mill, and a canning factory. The lumber mill utilized the limitless timber near by, and the lumber was used to build such structures as houses, barns, and halls in the settlement. The surplus was marketed outside. The grist mill made flour from the wheat they grew. The canning plant made use of the wild fruit, which abounded in the district. This canning plant was stressed as a feature of the community industrial activity and last year more than 2,000 cans of wild fruit were put up.

A community hall was built to be the social center of the colony. Here was opened an instruction center, where boys were given manual training and girls and mothers were taught sewing.

Education was provided in a three-roomed school, which now claims 100 per-cent attendance, and is regarded by the Department of Education as one of the best attended in all Saskatchewan.

10 Troop Divisions Attack Axis Force On Western Desert

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (BIS)—It has been officially disclosed by British Information Services that the composition of the attacking forces in the Western Desert, where 10 Divisions are opposing 12 Axis Divisions, is as follows: 44th (Home Counties) Division; 50th (Northumbrian) Division; 51st (Highland) Division; three armored divisions.

The troops comprising the above six divisions all come from the United Kingdom.

Also engaged in the pursuit are: 9th Australian Division; 1st South African Division; 4th Indian Division; strong New Zealand forces, and some Fighting French, Greek, and Polish units.

The Scottish regiments which have taken part in the fighting are the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the Black Watch (42d Regiment), the Cameron Highlanders, and the Seaforth Highlanders.

Yoshida New Head Of Japanese Fleet In Chinese Waters

TOKYO. From Japanese Radiocasts, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Navy Ministry announced today the appointment of Admiral Zengo Yoshida, former Navy Minister and member of the Supreme War Council, as Commander in Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters.

He succeeds Admiral Mineichi Koga, who was appointed Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Base, Japan's No. 1 establishment for the building and repair of warships.

Simultaneously, Admiral Soemu Toyoda and Vice-Admiral Noneoru Hirata were appointed members of the Supreme War Council and Vice-Admiral Koremochi Takahashi was named Commander of the Kure Naval Station.

Church Group Lists Program For Politicos

By Religious News Service

LONDON—A nine-point statement on the "irreducible minimum" which will satisfy Christians in the program of a political party seeking their support, has been issued by the Bournemouth Union of Christian Thought and Action, a body on which Anglican, Free Churchmen, and Roman Catholics are represented, and which had 15 affiliated study circles.

The points are:

1. The State is not the source of all human rights: many are derived directly from the natural law (the law of Right Reason) which governs also the moral relations between States themselves.

2. The State exists to serve the prior social units, the family and the individual, not vice versa.

3. The State must guarantee freedom of conscience in religion and education, provided these are not subversive of authority which is in accordance with Moral Law. It should also guarantee the right of free public associations.

4. The State must prevent sexual propaganda, which imperils the very existence of the nation.

5. The State must compel effective publications of names of controlling owners of all organs of publicity.

6. The right to own private property is a constituent right, rooted in the very nature of man and not derived from the State. The State may justly control the use of this right, in the public interest, but has no right to absorb it completely.

7. The State should own those agencies of prodiction in which the public interest demands that public prosperity rather than private ownership should exist.

8. State ownership would not be introduced where State control suffices. The farther an industry is removed from a public service utility or from a natural monopoly, the greater the presumption in favor of private ownership, co-operative or otherwise.

9. The State has the right to issue credit and the obligation to control the import and export of capital.

Attendant Asks Police O. K. To Park Horse and Buggy

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 10 (AP)—Police Sergeant George Ruder received a telephone call yesterday from a parking-lot attendant, who said:

"A man just drove on the lot with a horse and buggy and wants to park it. Is there any law against it?"

The Sergeant replied that so far as he knew there wasn't

Spain and Portugal Relax As Security Seems Closer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The White House said today that satisfactory oral replies had been received by the American Ministers when they delivered messages to the heads of the Spanish and Portuguese Governments assuring them they had nothing to fear from the United Nations.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said no formal answers had been received yet either from General Francisco Franco, head of the Spanish State, or President Carmona of Portugal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—After 36 hours of uncertainty the Spanish and Portuguese Governments are feeling a little more secure in their neutrality, reliable sources report from Europe.

The Peninsula's solidarity seems so certain, it was said, that Generalissimo Francisco Franco and the Portuguese Premier, Dr. Antonio De Oliveira Salazar might meet soon at Seville to discuss common problems.

Furthermore, it seemed possible that the American move into Africa might have an interesting effect on Spain's foreign policy, which, since the ouster of Ramon Serrano Suñer as Foreign Minister, has been moving slowly away from pro-Axis nonbelligerency toward outright neutrality.

Reports that Don Jaime, brother of Don Juan, Pretender to the Spanish Throne, had left Switzerland for a visit in Spain with Franco's permission were said to have aroused great interest throughout the Peninsula in view of the African developments.

If such permission is extended to the brother of the Pretender, it was felt, it might also be extended to Don Juan himself. That is the logical first step to restoring the monarchy which, it is generally agreed, would be definitely favorable to the United States.

The Spanish Cabinet met at noon yesterday with General Franco and the public expected a communiqué or some sort of confirmation of the general impression that Spain was adopting a wait-and-see policy with regard to the African operations.

The Portuguese were said to have been unconcerned about their own Government's attitude when the first news of the American action was received, but were worried about the Spanish Government's attitude. So were the Spanish people.

The Spaniards were confident that the Americans would not touch Spanish Morocco or Spain itself, after assurances from London and Washington, but they were definitely worried about their own government and about the Germans who are camped on the Spanish frontier in the Pyrenees.

Fears of a German move south through Spain were believed by informed quarters to be groundless at present, however, since it was said there was not enough material on the border to execute such a major operation.

On the other hand, the Franco Government's territorial ambitions in Morocco and Algeria have been much publicized recently. Some feared that extreme nationalists might persuade Franco to try to take advantage of the French position to expand the Spanish zone's frontier east to Oran and south toward Casablanca.

Today this fear also seems groundless—in a large part because the Americans got there first.

Young Lieutenant In Tank Captured General von Thoma

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Nov. 10—Gen. Ritter von Thoma was captured by a young Lieutenant of the Hussars riding a Sherman tank, the British Radio reported.

It happened this way:

A British staff car in the front lines was hit by a shell from a German tank. A young Lieutenant of the Hussars who was in a Sherman tank just behind the staff car, shouted: "Blast out that German tank." The Sherman fired and set the enemy tank alight.

Four men jumped out of the enemy tank and started to run away. Three of them succeeded in escaping, but the Hussar Lieutenant managed to grab hold of the fourth. To his amazement the German said: "I am a general."

The young Lieutenant discovered that he had captured the Commander of the Afrika Korps.

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Not only has "New York's Friendly Hotel" maintained the same minimum rate since 1939, but also the identical number of rooms are still available at that price. Now, as before, 505 rooms are $4.00, single—*amounting to more than one-half the total number in The Lexington . . .* all outside with combination tub and shower, circulating ice-water, full-length mirror, four-station radio. *Home of the famous Hawaiian Room.*

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WE CAN SAVE . . .

STILL MORE RUBBER

and with it we can save priceless time and manpower

THE WHEELS which support the economic life and much of the war effort of America must be kept turning. The Baruch report electrified the country with its clear exposition of the fact that rubber for this purpose *must be found* . . . the alternative is *defeat.*

The stark need of the country to meet the realistic program outlined in the Baruch report is made clear by the sacrifices the American public must endure while bridging the time between now and the completion of our synthetic-rubber program. Hardly a man, woman or child is unaffected.

We all are in a frame of mind to resent rubber waste when we must forego its use for even normal convenience. This attitude on the part of the public is reflected in heavy fines and even jail sentences now being given by our judges to speeders and reckless drivers who burn up their tires.

BUT — There is an even greater cause of waste!

Our roads and our vehicles in many States are not permitted by law to carry the loads they are capable of handling.

This means that trucks and Trailers must travel more miles to carry the same tonnage.

It means that more men are needed to drive these vehicles over the highways in order to transport a given number of ton-miles of war materials.

And now that speeds have been reduced, it requires even more vehicles, more men, more hours and a lot more rubber!

We cannot cut the ton-miles because *our transportation must be kept geared to production.*

Longer driving hours are unsafe.

Adding more men and more vehicles at this time would be wasteful in the extreme. There is only one logical answer:

Let us transport the loads that our big tires, our big trucks and Trailers and our fine highways are built to carry.

Right now State laws prevent the big saving this would make possible.

For example: A midwestern State permits a truck-and-trailer gross weight, for vehicle and load, of approximately 52,000 lbs. That's a sensible, liberal allowance . . . and naturally, motor transport men in that State have purchased equipment, including tires, built to carry the maximum load.

But, when these operators want to haul into or through one of the adjoining States, *they must reduce the gross weight to 40,000 pounds! That's the State law!*

So, every tire on these vehicles carries only 77% of the load it was built to carry. Or putting it another way, because of the reduced loads the operator must greatly increase his tire mileage to deliver the same tonnage in the adjoining State that he can legally carry in his home State.

Multiply that example by the thousands of like instances throughout the country every day and you have an appalling wastage of rubber.

The immediate correction of these obstructive laws would certainly have the support of the millions of motorists who, to conserve rubber, must seriously restrict their driving or even garage their cars entirely. It will have the support of the motor transport operators, who have the tremendous responsibility of keeping war material moving. And it will unquestionably have the support of the fighting men who need that material.

THE LOW-DOWN ABOUT ROADS

Ask why certain States, where railroad lobbying has had its effect, restrict vehicle sizes and weights to such low levels and the answer will likely be: "Our roads won't stand heavier loads."

That is not correct, except in some isolated instances which should be promptly remedied.

"Long ago the fact was established that the gross weight of the vehicle, properly distributed, is not related to pavement deterioration."
—*E. F. Kelly, Chief, Division of Tests, U. S. Public Roads Administration.*

"The state's (Pennsylvania) super highway between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh is in 'excellent condition' despite the pounding given it daily by 1,000 trucks carrying essential war materials, the Turnpike Commission said today. 'Our only enemy has been early spring weather.'"
—*From Wall St. Journal, Sept. 4, '42.*

"Highways constructed to withstand these elements (moisture and temperature changes) are strong enough to withstand bus, truck and passenger car traffic.

"Concrete pavements from which all traffic has been barred have deteriorated just as rapidly over the years as identical pavements under continuous traffic."
—*Nat'l Highway Users Conference.*

Further, the Society of Automotive Engineers, which is recognized as an unbiased authority, has recommended a minimum code of weights and sizes that would be generally applicable throughout the United States and that is considerably more liberal than the laws in many States.

That's the answer to *"Our roads won't stand heavier loads."*

FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY ◆ DETROIT

Eisenhower Sets Up Base in Oran as Allies Push Gains

Continued from Page 1

tion's communication system's ability to report it.

An Allied headquarters spokesman here, however, declared the whole operation was proceeding with smooth precision and still with but few United States casualties.

This was the situation at a glance:

Admiral Darlan, one member of the collaborationist triumvirate of Vichy and a sparkplug of French resistance, was taken into custody of United States forces at Algiers, where he arrived in time only to give the cease-fire order in that North African port.

By entering Oran, after first having forced the surrender of Algiers under land, sea, and air assault, the Americans virtually had completed the first phase of the campaign in Algeria, breaking French resistance in both its chief ports.

On the Atlantic coast, where the defense apparently was sturdier, the Americans were pressing so hot upon the pivotal Moroccan port of Casablanca that its defenders were offered an armistice. It was rejected.

Gen. Auguste Nogues, commander in chief of Vichy's Moroccan forces, was reported by the French from Tangier to have withdrawn into the interior from threatened Rabat, north of Casablanca.

Fighting to Expel Influence of Axis

Wherever French garrisons still took orders from Vichy, Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command fought to complete the expulsion of the Axis influence in Africa.

American troops apparently still were streaming ashore on the beaches of North Africa. Despite the denial of the Governor-General of Morocco that landings had occurred at Mogador and Agadir, in southern Morocco, French reports from Tangier said that the Americans not only had landed but were continuing to land at those southern ports.

In the van of these forces were spearheads of tanks and parachute troops.

A serious blow to Vichy was the emergence of Gen. Henri Giraud as the possible eventual leader of a pro-Allied break from Vichy by the French forces in North Africa. General Giraud, a hero to the French with a German price on his head, is a leader whom even Gen. Charles de Gaulle has expressed willingness to follow.

So far, there has been no confirmation of Axis reports that Gen. Maxime Weygand had reached North Africa.

German Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben has arrived in North Africa from Occupied France to take charge of defense operations against American expeditionary forces, it was reported by Soviet sources.

Marshal von Witzleben was said to have been accompanied by a staff of French and German officers.

American Tank Force Rolls Into Oran

Only details of the entry into Oran were from the French broadcast, which said that American tanks rolled in at 11:45 a. m. and that "landing forces occupied the hill and fort of Santa Cruz, dominating the bay."

An Allied communiqué previously had told of the capture of more than 2,000 prisoners in the Oran sector, but a French broadcast said that reinforcements from the interior still were trying to join the garrison after the United States' tank-led forces had entered the city.

Vichy troops were in contact with American forces also at Orleansville, about 100 miles east of Oran and roughly midway between Oran and Algiers, it was disclosed, but there was no indication of any extension of the American operations yet east of the Algiers area.

At Casablanca, caught between encircling land forces and under heavy sea attack, the headquarters spokesman said the situation was "obscure" but that this probably was the result of poor communications. He said there had been landings both to the north and to the south but that no reports of their progress had arrived.

A broadcast directly from Vichy, however, said that Casablanca was under violent bombardment and that the 35,000-ton battleship Jean Bart, which previously had been reported damaged, had joined coastal batteries in answering fire.

It said that Casablanca still was holding out, "though heavily attacked by superior armored forces."

The German Radio also broadcast under Vichy dateline that fighting on a large scale had been resumed at Casablanca after the French commander had rejected the American armistice offer.

Axis aerial intervention into the Battle of North Africa has been slight, the Allied spokesman said. He declared flatly the Vichy report that 4 Allied warships and 6 transports had been sunk was "absolutely false."

The main opposition still, he said, was from "considerable" naval resistance.

Meanwhile a United States column was reported to have struck out southeastward from Algiers toward Italian Libya and the rear of General Field Marshal Rommel's shattered army.

A French report over the German-controlled Paris Radio said the American column was moving inland from the Algerian shore toward Bou Saada, about 120 miles southeast of Oran.

A penetration in that direction, far behind the presently active front, might indicate an American intention to by-pass Tunisia and strike over the desert into inland Libya south of Tripoli.

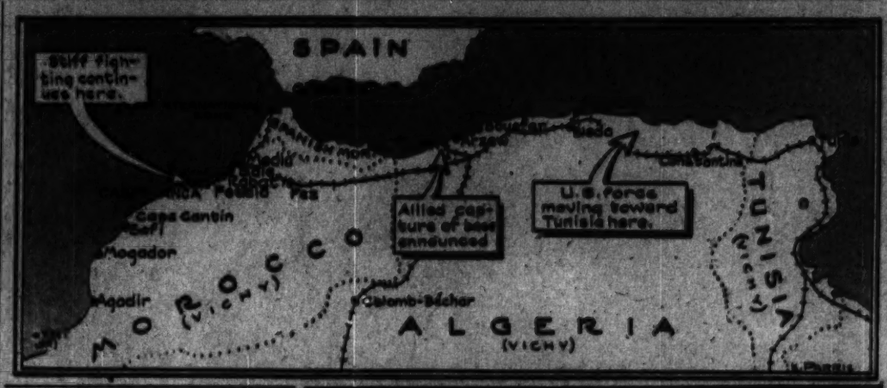
The French broadcast said Vichy forces in the interior were preparing to oppose the American drive "with the most forceful resistance."

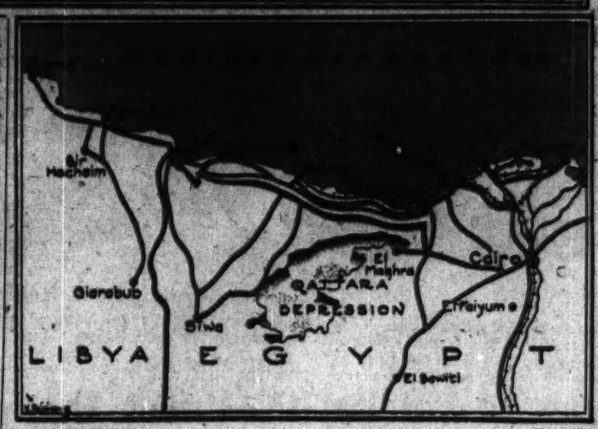
Eisenhower Greeting Sent to Red Army

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Nov. 9 Delayed—Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Supreme Commander in North Africa, said in a greeting to the Red Army on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Russian revolution, that the current operations in North Africa pointed the way to decisive victory.

The Soviet press displayed his telegram to the Army prominently in its foreign news pages today.





By a Staff Artist

Action in North Africa as Allies Advance

Top: Map shows the present situation in French North Africa, where Casablanca is still holding out although United Nations forces are quickly pushing southeastward toward Tunisia in the rear of German General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating troops. Bottom: Map shows farthest point reached by British forces pursuing the Axis army into Libya.

Solomons:

Japanese Position Encircled by Allies

Carrying the fight to the enemy, American and Allied troops have encircled one Japanese position on New Guinea and apparently are holding the upper hand on Guadalcanal Island in the embattled Solomons.

The western jaw of a vise which the Japanese had hoped to close upon Henderson Airfield—control spot of the Solomons—has been stationary for two days. This was interpreted as evidence that soldiers and Marines have halted the original Japanese threat against the airfield from that quarter.

To the east American troops are pushing forward a drive to encircle the enemy beached at Koli Point where reinforcements for the original invasion force were landed.

The Americans advanced four miles east of the beach head on Nov. 7, Guadalcanal time, the Navy said, apparently isolating that eastern jaw of the vise.

Meantime in New Guinea United Nations forces inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in a movement which enveloped a Japanese position behind Oivi, on the northeast coast of the island 55 miles south of Buna, Japanese supply base.

Allied fighting planes worked closely with ground troops in the action, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported.

The Allied Command also told of heavy bombers searching out an enemy transport off the coast of New Ireland and inflicting damage which forced the transport captain to beach his craft.

The 5,000-ton transport was heading for the Solomons, presumably with supplies and troops for the invasion there.

Two days ago American planes struck at the invasion forces to the west. They found and destroyed six landing boats on the beach. Ground positions also were assaulted by the planes but the extent of damage was not reported.

In another aerial attack, American planes moved northward to bomb the Japanese seaplane base a Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel Island. There they destroyed three big float-type biplanes.

Egypt:

Only Rear Guards Of Axis Remain

Only the rear guards of General Marshal Erwin Rommel's Army remained in Egypt as the remnants fled into Libya. The British announced that these rear guards were engaged at Sidi Barrani and Salum Nov. 9. Their swift liquidation was regarded as certain.

At the same time British bombers of the Middle East Command blasted airdromes on the Italian island of Sardinia, from which Italian and German bombers could attack the United States forces in North Africa, the joint British Headquarters-RAF communiqué said:

The tip of Sardinia is less than 200 miles from the Algerian coast and Algiers, now occupied by United States forces, is little more than 300 miles from the island.

The battle area in Egypt, littered with the wreckage of Marshal Rommel's Army, is gradually being cleared and prisoners, mostly Italians abandoned by their German allies, continue to pour into United Nations detention camps, it was reported.

Allied bombers and fighters were making Marshal Rommel's passage into Libya as rough as possible by bombing and strafing the frontier area over which his beaten army was retreating, the communiqué said. There was very little enemy air opposition.

The spoils left by the Axis army are enormous. Included in the booty are great quantities of United Nations supplies, captured by the Axis in the advance to El Alamein, as well as stores of German and Italian materiel.

One correspondent reported that in one big German supply center were countless cans of corned beef previously lost by the British, but even greater Axis stocks.

There were enormous supplies of tinned Danish hams and bacon, Norwegian sardines and herring, Dutch sausages, French and Italian wines and Italian mineral water and canned vegetables.

The desert is strewn with vehicles, guns, tanks and other equipment which are being put into service by the British whenever it is practical.

Madagascar:

British Casualties Reported Light

Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed to the House of Vommons that the British lost only 17 killed and 45 wounded in the operations in Southern Madagascar between Sept. 10 and Oct. 17.

These were the operations in which the British advanced southward for the eventual wresting of complete control from the Vichy authorities in Madagascar. Casualties have been extremely light since Oct. 17, the Prime Minister said.

Germany Bombed:

Hamburg Among Targets Raided

British bombers, making their first night attack on Germany since Oct. 15, attacked Hamburg on the night of Nov. 9 and other targets in northwest Germany, the Air Ministry announced. Fifteen of the attacking aircraft are missing, it was announced.

"Cloud was widespread and crews reported severe icing, but a considerable tonnage of bombs was dropped," the Air Ministry said.

The excursion followed up daylight raids on Occupied France by the United States Army air forces and the RAF.

United States Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers fought their way through an attack by German fighter planes on Nov. 9 to score many hits on the Nazi U-boat base at St. Nazaire, Occupied France, in the longest operational flight yet undertaken by American airmen in the European theater of war.

Three of the American bombers failed to return from the raid.

The American flight followed an attack by RAF Boston bombers on the docks of Le Havre.

The attack on St. Nazaire was the first raid on this important U-boat base and shipbuilding center by American fliers and only the second daylight raid. The RAF has pounded the port 38 times, once during daylight in May, 1941.

Sinkings:

British Battleship Claimed Torpedoed

The German Radio reported that a German submarine torpedoed a 35,000-ton British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class in the North Atlantic.

There was no confirmation of this enemy report.

The radio said the attacking U-boat "observed a heavy explosion on the battleship."

Mr. A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons that the number of enemy submarines sunk, damaged, or captured had increased to 570.

Russia:

Drive on Stalingrad Continues to Dwindle

The German drive on Stalingrad and the push toward the Georgian military highway in the Caucasus appeared to have dwindled to a series of light clashes in widely separated sectors, but the Russians reported they were digging away at German positions and cutting down German strength wherever it was encountered.

A communiqué reported that the Germans succeeded in crossing a river northeast of Tuapse on the Black Sea, but were driven back by Russian troops. Another German attack in a sector of the Nalchik Front in the Caucasus likewise was repulsed and several tanks destroyed, it was reported.

At Stalingrad there was only slight activity, the Soviet Information Bureau said, and the once flaming front northwest of the city was covered in a line reporting a raid behind German lines in which 36 Germans were killed.

Snipers and guerrillas were reported at work all along the Western Front, with the Russians seeking to unnerve the Germans, upset their supply and frustrate their designs.

Only minor engagements were reported in the Soviet communiqué. In the Nalchik region of the Caucasus, the Russians apparently had seized the initiative for the moment, the communiqué reporting that Russian troops were waging "active operations" and inflicting heavy losses on the Germans.

Near Mozdok, another Caucasian focal point of the Nazi drive toward the Georgian military highway, the Germans were said to have made light attacks on Russian positions, then withdrawn to their original lines leaving 160 fatalities behind. A German headquarters was reported routed and prisoners taken in that area.

Reuters reported that D.N.B., official German news agency, had radiocast an account of a German dive-bombing attack on the Russian fortress of Schlüsselberg—a report which suggested that the Nazi encirclement of Leningrad was being broken.

For more than a year the Germans have held that fortress on Lake Ladoga east of Leningrad.

The Russians have never claimed recapture of the town, and the Germans have never hinted its loss, until now.

Burma:

American Bombers Set Large Fires

The followng communiqué was issued from United Nations headquarters in New Delhi, India, today:

"American bombers again heavily bombed docks and warehouses in a midday raid on Rangoon and Syriam in Burma yesterday. Many large fires were observed on both sides of the Irrawaddy River by returning crews.

"In contrast to the raid on Nov. 15, when the enemy was taken completely by surprise, American planes were obliged to fly through accurate antiaircraft fire."

How to Pronounce It When It's in Africa

By the Associated Press

This is how to pronounce names of places and persons figuring in the news from North Africa:

Agadir [Hard g.]	Ah-gah-deer'
Mogador [Hard g.]	Moh-gah-dohr'
Safi	Sah-fee'
Fedhala	Fay-dah-lah'
Rabat	Rah-bah'
Bou Sfer	Boo Sfair'
Bou Snika	Boo Znee'-kah
Sidi Ferruch	See'-dee Fay-roohk
Fort Sibt	Fort Seat
Juin	Jwan [nasal]

Giraud at French Helm In North African Area

Continued from Page 1

tan France. It is not a colony or mandate or protectorate but an actual Département, as it is called, of France itself, with representation in the French Parliament—when France had a Parliament—just like any other Département within France's geographical borders.

Thus a portion of France itself has now re-entered the struggle under command of a great French soldier. Both General Eisenhower as Commander in Chief in North Africa and the Government of the United States have agreed to support General Giraud in this theater and have pledged themselves "to assist in providing arms and equipment for this new French Army."

Story of Patient Efforts

The last statement sheds significant light on the culminating phase of a long story. It is a story of patient uphill efforts of United States representatives both in Unoccupied France and in North Africa itself, to win the confidence of key French leaders and obtain their co-operation for the bold struggle that is now being carried out.

It is still too soon to reveal the details of this achievement, but its broad lines are hinted at by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his justification to the press of the American Government's policy in maintaining diplomatic relations with the Vichy regime.

Mr. Hull's references to the fact that this permitted Americans to maintain contacts which enabled them to produce General Giraud in Algiers at just the right moment are confirmed by a number of other developments.

For instance, it was Admiral Jean Darlan himself who authorized the armistice at Algiers. An American spokesman stated in London today that Admiral Darlan is in Algiers and is being entertained by one of the American Generals "with all the respect due to his dignity and his rank."

Darlan Not With Fleet

This clears up to a great extent the mystery that hitherto surrounded Admiral Darlan's actions. It explains why he wasn't with the French Fleet itself at Toulon, nor has he given it the order to go forth and fight the British, as he might easily have done before Algiers capitulated.

There is a well-authenticated story about Admiral Darlan which is now interesting to recall. Admiral Darlan fought well and faithfully through the early stages of the Battle for France, and when he finally saw that the game was up, he is said to have sent this final secret message to the principal officers of the French Fleet.

"Take no further notice of what I say or do henceforth as I shall not be able to act as a free agent," or words to that effect.

Supplanted by Laval

He then placed himself under Chief of State Philippe Pétain and apparently became an active collaborationist and the Marshal's right-hand man until he was finally supplanted by Pierre Laval when the latter returned to power.

Since then Admiral Darlan has been nominal Commander in Chief of all French air, land and sea forces. What can be said with certainty is that Algiers, where the French General Alphonse Juin signed the armistice with Admiral Darlan's authorization, American landings and occupation of key points appear to be progressing rapidly and almost unhindered, whereas in Morocco on territory where Gen. Auguste Nogues is in command, resistance is still stiff.

French Navy "Obstinate"

Bitterest opposition still seems to be coming from units of the French Fleet and from coastal fortifications manned by the French Navy. General Eisenhower, in expressing his intense satisfaction with the progress of the campaign as a whole, declared that his "greatest disappointment has been that the French Navy is so obstinate. This made necessary operations we could have used against Germany instead of against Frenchmen who are our friends."

With things going so well in this North African segment of France, the Allies are able to turn their attentions to Tunisia which strategically is the most important of all, controlling as it does the central Mediterranean narrows near Sicily and Malta.

Already there are reports of new Allied landings farther east in Algeria, at Phillippeville and also at Bona, not far from the Tunisian border.

President Roosevelt's messages to the Bey of Tunis and Admiral Jean Pierre Esteva, Vichy French Resident General in Tunis, are regarded in Free French circles here as striking just the right note and holding out great hopes that the American request for free passage through Tunisia will be granted, or in any case that resistance there won't be serious or prolonged.

In fact, unconfirmed reports just received in London indicate that American forces have already begun to land in Tunisia.

The Fighting French movement here as a whole has enthusiastically welcomed the news that General Giraud has assumed leadership of "the French movement to prevent Axis aggression in North Africa."

Although there is nothing so far to indicate any direct communication between this North African movement and the Fighting French movement with headquarters in London, Gen. Charles De Gaulle has cordially welcomed in a statement on the radio the presence of General Giraud in the ranks of those fighting against Germany and Italy.

Ranks Ahead of De Gaulle

In the French military hierarchy General Giraud, of course, is several ranks above General De Gaulle. But General De Gaulle enjoys special status as head of the Fighting French movement.

The logical course—for the moment at last—appears for both men and both movements to follow their separate but parallel paths, since both are working toward the same end of freeing France of the Nazi invaders.

However, it is agreed in London that the French Empire would assume high significance as a military force if united under the leadership of such a soldier as General Giraud.

For General Giraud besides being a soldier of great reputation and unquestioned integrity is also a personality of stirring romance. At the age of 63 this striking six-foot two soldier is just the type of figure around which the French armed forces and the French people alike might rally.

Veritable "Houdini"

He might almost be called the "Houdini" of two wars. He was captured in 1914 but escaped from Germany and was serving with the French Fifth Army again in 1915. He was a trusted colleague of Marshal André Lyautey, builder of modern French Morocco. He first disagreed with Marshal Philipe Pétain in the Riff war of 1925-26 when he complained of Marshal Pétain's lack of offensive spirit. General Giraud was one of the first Frenchmen to appreciate the ability of the then colonel, Charles de Gaulle.

Pétain Assumes Command Of Vichy Military Forces

Continued from Page 1

Field Marshal von Witzleben had arrived in North Africa from Occupied France to direct the resistance of the Vichy forces.

From Rome came word that Pierre Laval, Vichy's Chief of Government, had arrived in the Italian Capital to confer with Hitler and Mussolini. His trip to Rome followed quickly a series of conferences between Marshal Pétain and other Vichy leaders yesterday.

Arrests in French Towns

Official and semiofficial sources in Berlin made it clear that a quick change in relations between the Vichy Government and the Axis would be forthcoming. This was generally interpreted to mean that German troops shortly would occupy all of France.

Meanwhile, the Vichy Radio announced that mass arrests were taking place in all the principal towns of the unoccupied regions of "people who are actively helping the enemy break up the French Empire."

Vichy also announced that any public manifestation tomorrow, Armistice Day, would be strictly prohibited. It said the day should be observed by "quiet, personal meditation."

In Paris, Jacques Doriot, head of the pro-Nazi People's Party, demanded an immediate declaration of war against the United States and Britain. He also demanded a pact of European powers for the defense and reconquering of North Africa.

New Rose Named Yank

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—A new rose, said to be the first dark red greenhouse bloom to be developed in the past 12 years, was named the Yank for the boys in the service in ceremonies at the first National Rose Show in New York yesterday. It was cultivated by Joseph H. Hill, of Richmond, Ind.

Other recently developed roses shown to the public for the first time at the show, sponsored by Roses, Inc., in co-operation with the New York Florists Club, were the blush pink Georgiana Doan, the Jean MacArthur, a coral beauty named for the wife of Gen. Douglas MacArthur; the Edith Willkie, a rich salmon pink honoring Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie, and the Butterscotch and the Tangerine.

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Report Puts Manpower In Army and Navy Hands

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt made public today a report of the War Manpower Commission's Management-Labor Policy Committee opposing immediate enactment of compulsory national service legislation and urging tightening of governmental manpower machinery.

The unanimous report, calling upon "government, industry, agriculture, and labor for strong leadership, aggressive action and maximum co-operation," made these specific recommendations:

1. That authority and responsibility for formulating an overall manpower program integrated with military and production planning be centralized in the Chiefs-of-Staff of the Army and Navy, the Lend-Lease Administrator, and the Chairmen of the War Production Board and the WMC.

2. That voluntary enlistments in the armed forces be stopped and that the Selective Service System be placed under the WMC and authorized to make special draft calls by direction of the Army and Navy for men with specialized skills.

3. That military and civilian training programs conducted in non-military educational institutions be co-ordinated by WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt.

In Hands of Commission

4. That the WMC's employment service be made "the primary clearance agency for the recruitment and employment of workers" and "a strong administrative and operating organization" for the WMC, with Congress providing the necessary additional funds and removing "impediments."

The committe urged that industry, agriculture and labor co-operate with the WMC to obtain "uniform acceptance and compliance" with its policies and directives.

These groups were urged further to help the WMC eliminate wasteful labor turnover in vital war work, speed the shifting of workers from non-essential to essential work and the training and hiring of those now unemployed, insure maximum use of the skills and capacities of workers, and accelerate the rate at which men now deferred as "essential" workers can be released to the armed forces.

Democratic leaders in Congress were called to the White House following release of the report to discuss the manpower situation.

The Committee's paper, labeled an "Interim Report," did not go beyond this in discussing the question of compulsory legislation:

Not to Be Solved By Law

"The Committee doubts that conversion of the moral obligation to serve in the war effort into a legal obligation to serve will of itself solve the manpower situation. The problems of administering the manpower program . . . must be solved and enactment of a law will not solve them.

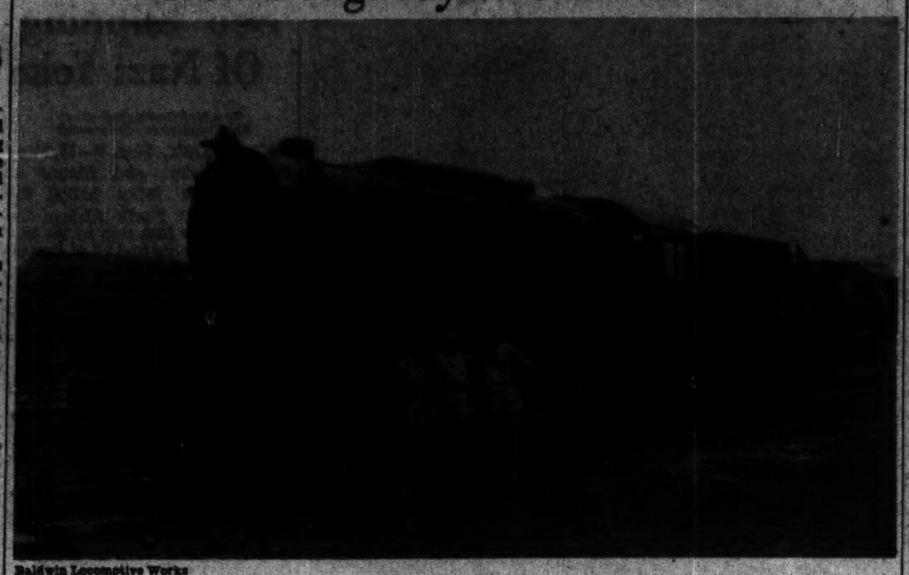
"The Committee has confidence that the voluntary and co-operative efforts of the people, under strong leadership on the part of Government, management and labor, will provide the answer to this all-important manpower problem."

At the same time, the report acknowledged that "experiences in the months which lie ahead may reveal that the Executive Branch of the Government requires supplementary authority from the Congress in order to carry forward the manpower program in an effective manner."

It added that the Committee "therefore" would continue with a study begun last Aug. 14 at Mr. McNutt's request of "fundamental questions of policy that must be solved as a prerequisite to the preparation of an appropriate national war service law."

Mr. McNutt, who has several times declared such a law to be "imperative" but has added that "the timing is a matter for the President and for Congress," termed the report "quite satisfactory" at the time he submitted it to the President a week ago.

'Iron Doughboy'—1942 Edition



Baldwin Locomotive Works

Successor to 'Pershing Locomotive' of World War I

This "iron doughboy" of World War II resembles in appearance and design its predecessor of World War I, the "Pershing Locomotive." These Army locomotives, being built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, have not yet been named. Standing alongside the first of a large number of the new locomotives built by Baldwin are (left to right): Col. E. F. MacFadden, Maj. J. W. Marsh, who is responsible for the present design, and Col. W. G. Knight, all of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Baldwin Builds New Army Locomotives

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Locomotives built especially to serve on the world's many fighting fronts now are taking their battle stations. The first of World War II's "Pershing Locomotives" have rolled off the lines.

These new Army locomotives do not contain any new or untried devices, and have been designed to operate wherever material and troops must be moved by rail. Cylinders are 19 inches in diameter and have a stroke of 26 inches. The driving wheels of these 288,950-pound locomotives are 57 inches in diameter.

During World War I, Baldwin built the "Pershing Locomotives," and the order given for them was the largest ever placed in the history of locomotive building. The first of these orders was placed on July, 1917, and called for 150 locomotives of the "Consolidated" 2-8-0 type. These locomotives, in general design, were similar to the "Consolidation" engines built for the British Government, whereas the British locomotives used saturated steam. The first of these "Pershing Locomotives" for the United States Army was completed Aug. 10, 1917, less than a month after the receipt of the order, and the last of the 150 on Oct. 1, 1917.

Rail Scrap Collections

Enough scrap metal has been collected as the result of a three-year intensive campaign by the Chicago & North Western Railway Company to meet the scrap-metal requirements in constructing 54 battleships of 35,000 tons each or more than 34,700 medium tanks. More than 486,000 net tons of scrap metal have been collected by the company since it inaugurated its scrap clean-up campaign approximately three years ago with the outbreak of war in Europe. Since the inauguration of the drive, the North Western has made available 9,749,208 lineal feet, or 116,943 net tons, of secondhand and scrap rail to date. Also included are 111,750 net tons of scrap from retired locomotives and cars, as well as 257,343 net tons of miscellaneous metal scrap, making a total of more than 486,000 net tons. The railway's scrap-collection drive during the past three years has been carefully organized to bring all buildings, yards, trackage, locomotives, cars, and shop machines under careful scrutiny.

Feminine Crews

Invading a field up to now exclusively masculine in the railroad industry, 11 women have been assigned to "roundhouse training" by the Canadian National Railways. Upon "graduation," they will be assigned to duties with motive-power and car-equipment "gangs" in terminal yards, replacing men who have entered the armed services. After the female yard crews are organized, it is planned to place a "forewoman" in charge of each group. The only requirements for employment is plenty of muscle, willingness to work, and the intelligence to do a good job.

Along the Rails

U. S. Superior in Men on Guadalcanal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—The United States has more troops on Guadalcanal than do the Japanese and is developing ways of interrupting the flow of enemy reinforcements, Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, head of the Marine Corps, revealed today.

The Marine Commandant, who was on Guadalcanal Oct. 21-23, declared that it had now been proved beyond question that the young American trooper was a better fighter individually than his Japanese opponent. He said that there had been some doubt of this at one time but that crucial battle-front tests had shown a distinct American edge.

Also encouraging was the General's announcement that up to the time he had left, the American Airforce on Guadalcanal had shot down enemy craft at the exact ratio of five to one. This ratio applies only to actual combat losses and does not include operational losses. It is believed that enemy operational losses are higher, since the Japanese are fighting 300 to 500 miles away from their air fields.

Aerial Struggle

General Holcomb described in some detail the aerial struggle above Guadalcanal, where the the Americans still firmly hold all-important Henderson Field. He said that the Japanese averaged two regular raids a day. The smaller comes over at supper time and is made by from one to six seaplanes carrying eight 100-pound bombs. This daily raid has a high nuisance value although it does little damage and causes few casualties.

The major raid usually comes over about noon, since the Japanese have to travel a long way from their bases. The Americans have advance notice of the enemy's approach and United States fighter planes take off in time to reach the necessary 27,000 feet. This altitude would seem to indicate that the bombing is done from a great height with a consequent lack of accuracy.

"On the day we were there [Oct. 21] eight Japanese dive bombers came over," General Holcomb said. "Our aviators love dive bombers, since they are almost helpless and easy to attack. These bombers attacked a destroyer but without success. We shot down five of the eight, another one spun into the sea for no reason that we could see, and two got away.

Five to One

"They told me that this brought the score of combat over Guadalcanal to 290 Japanese planes against 62 American craft. I expressed disappointed that this was not quite a five-to-one ratio. The next 20 enemy Zero fighters came over and we got every one without a loss to ourselves. This made the score 310 to 62, or an exact ratio of five to one."

The General said that the situation in the Solomns was "shaping up" in favor of the United States forces, although at the time he was there the enemy was still managing to land between 800 and 900 additional troops on Guadalcanal every other night. These troops are transported on one cruiser and four destroyers, and on two occasions the Americans have destroyed the entire detachment.

"We're now working out more interruptions," General Holcomb said.

To date, there has not been a single Japanese land attack on Guadalcanal which has been made during the day, all their attempts having been made in the dark. This is thought to explain the one or two occasions on which the enemy has managed to break through American lines near Henderson Field, only to be driven back promptly and conclusively.

Long Period of Duty

General Holcomb pointed out that the Marines on Guadalcanal had been on front-line duty for more than three months, a longer period of time than any endured by United States troops during the World War.

"The men are tired, yet the condition of that division is astounding," General Holcomb said.

"The young American soldier individually is superior to the Japanese in all respects—physically, in ability to use weapons . . . and in physical stamina."

Secretary of the Navy Knox, in recalling that today was the 167th anniversary of the founding of the United States Marine Corps, termed the Solomon Islands expedition one of the most splendid operations in military and naval history.

Prices and Your Purse:
Pork Problem Is Solved

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 10

American ingenuity has produced another weapon of war—dehydrated pork, to be fed to soldiers overseas and to the United Nations.

For a while, pork's tendency to become rancid had dehydration experts stumped. Dehydrated beef was easy but beef is scarcer than pork; a contract just signed with a Midwest packer for approximately 110,000 pounds of pork, to be dehydrated and delivered within the next few weeks indicates the Government's pork problem is on the way to solution.

Beef for the Boys

There will be even less beef for civilians at butcher shops under the new OPA order which cuts 10 per cent more from the amount of beef slaughter houses may deliver for civilian consumption during the last quarter of 1942.

The men fighting in Africa, the Solomons, and New Guinea will get it instead.

Oil Warning

The oil men are warning Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes that Easterners are still using more oil than transportation facilities of the nation can carry to them this winter.

Forced conversions of oil burners to coal and reduced gasoline rations below the present 4 gallons per coupon are suggested as possibilities.

Above Ceiling

Don't look for fixed price ceilings between now and Dec. 31 on these foods: breakfast cereals, canned fish, shortenings, lard, cooking and salad oils, coffee, sugar, canned vegetables, rice, and dried fruits.

Each time packers, processors, wholesalers, or retailers buy one of these foods at a higher cost, they are allowed to increase their ceiling prices. First, they estimate their new costs, then add mark-ups officially fixed by OPA. All adjustments must be made by Dec. 31.

Potatoes Higher

Rifts in price ceilings were also allowed this week for potatoes which will mean a rise in retail prices of one cent a pound on the average and for onions, which will go up not more than one half cent a pound.

Food Increases

Greatest food price increases are in fresh vegetables, still uncovered by price control regulations. Between mid-September and mid-October, fresh green beans went up 44 per cent—several times the usual seasonal amount. Carrots were up 17 per cent and lettuce up 11 per cent. Average increase for fresh fruits and vegetables was 34.6 per cent.

Drug Stores

Drug stores may again become something resembling pharmacies, the Department of Commerce suggests, now that general household and metal items so largely stocked are destined to disappear after the first of the year.

Christmas Lights

WPB's request to the public to dispense with outdoor decorative lighting this Christmas was motivated by a feeling that "Christmas lighting requires the use of critical materials, electricity and manpower and is not in line with general conservation programs already under way."

Indoor lighting is not frowned upon, but outdoor displays encourage families to waste rubber, crowd public conveyances and otherwise detract from the war effort.

Violations

Price violations of three kinds were uncovered in the OPA's enforcement drive which resulted in the serving of license warning notices on more than 4,000 retailers in all parts of the country. (1) Simple overcharging. (2) Reduction in quality of goods. (Products such as syrup were diluted, lower grades of canned tomatoes sold for quality prices.) (3) Reduction of quantity. (Smaller glasses of jams and jellies sold for the price formerly fixed for a larger glass).

Morsel of Comfort

WPB threw a morsel of comfort to the civilion in its order for an ample supply of the old-fashioned flannel nightshirt and flannel pajamas for keeping warm during the cold winter nights to come. Originally 40 per cent of all looms making outing flannels were converted to bag sheetings needed in the war production program. Now half are reconverted to civilian flannel.

Tire Listing

Don't forget to register for mileage rationing this week—November 12, 13 and 14. Tire inspections for passenger cars will begin at service station tire shops or garages designated by OPA between Dec. 1 and Jan. 31.

221 Democrats; 208 GOP's in House

By the Associated Press

Unofficial tallies showed the election of 221 Democrats and 208 Republicans to the House as a result of Tuesday's balloting, with two contests still undecided.

The new lineup in the Senate stood at 57 Democrats and 38 Republicans.

The latest House contests to be heard from was in the First District of Utah where a final unofficial count gave Representative Walter K. Granger, Democrat, 36,430 votes for re-election to 35,947 for Bracken Lee, Republican. There was a possibility that an official canvass Nov. 30 might change the result.

McNutt Asks War Workers To Forgo Hunting Vacation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—War Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt appealed yesterday to war workers to remain at their jobs during the game-hunting season if their absence will slow down war production.

"About 500,000 licenses have been issued for the deer-hunting season in Michigan alone. It has been estimated that between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 man hours will be lost in that one State," he said.

Wagner Introduces Bill To Mint Plastic Pennies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Pennies might be made of plastics under a bill introduced yesterday by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York.

To conserve copper for the war effort, the bill would authorize minting of pennies from a number of materials, including plastics or zinc-plated steel.

Increase Your Shrubs by Hardwood Cuttings

If you wish to increase your supply of shrubs, vines, evergreens and bush fruits and at the same time have some fun while adding to your gardening experience, make cuttings from these plants in late fall, after they have shed their leaves.

Use only the hardened wood of the current season's growth. While there is no prescribed length for these cuttings, six inches is probably a good average; though the length depends to some extent upon the distance between the nodes which varies with different plants. Some cuttings, therefore, may be as long as 10 inches. A node, by the way, is the place on the stem where a leaf is attached; the spaces between are called internodes. To insure success, it is necessary to have at least two of these joints to each cutting, one near the top and another near the base. Make the cut slightly on the slant with a sharp knife or razor blade.

Now for the kinds of plants which may be increased in this way. Among the shrubs are deutzia, weigelia, forsythia, privet, honeysuckle, mock-orange and some of the viburnums. Althaea is what is known as an "end grower," and only the tip end of the branches should be used. Among the evergreens are arborvitae, yew and holly. Pines and spruces or any of the resinous varieties are very difficult to root in this way and should not be attempted by the amateur. Fruits which may be easily propagated by cutting are currants, gooseberries and grapes. With the last-named the procedure varies a bit. Take cuttings from medium-sized canes of this season's growth, making sure that each cutting has three joints. The lower cut should be ½" below a joint and the upper ½" above.

Having made your cuttings, tie them in bundles, each kind separate, the ends all the same way and the butts even, and label with an indelible pencil. It is always well to take several cuttings of each kind, since some of them will probably fail to root. Now pack these bundles in moist peatmoss, sand or sawdust at least 18" deep, butts up, and store in a cool cellar where the temperature does not exceed 45 degrees F. Or, lacking cellar facilities, the cuttings may be buried outdoors in light, thoroughly drained soil—on an elevation if possible. In either case, make very sure that they are thoroughly covered; burying them over 18" will do no harm.

In the spring, as soon as the ground is in workable condition, the butts will have become callused and the cuttings will have undergone other changes and should be ready for setting in nursery rows. Set them deeply, fairly close together, butts down, of course, and only the tips showing above the surface. They should root in a very short time.

Here is a special way to treat clippings from ross bushes which you may be pruning this fall. Cut these pieces—after the bushes have shed their leaves—into six or eight-inch lengths and place them upright in soil outdoors. At least two nodes or buds should be below the surface and two above. Over each cutting place a glass fruit jar—the quart size is better—pressing it well down into the earth. Then bank with dirt and cover the dirt with leaves but not entirely covering the jar. Make sure that the ground is well moistened before placing the jars over the cuttings.

In the spring, after the ground has thawed sufficiently so that the jars may be removed, you will probably find that most of these cuttings have formed roots. Let them remain where they are through the summer and transplant to permanent quarters in the fall. Of course this method is practical only when using a small number of cuttings and is an interesting experiment. Since I never have enough yellow roses, I buy one good strong plant each of several choice varieties and then increase my stock in this way. It is simple and usually very successful.

There is a peculiar satisfaction to be derived from watching and tending a plant which one has started from a little piece of dormant wood. And when that piece of wood finally reaches the flowering or fruiting stage, the grower can point with pride and truthfully say, "I grew it myself!"

Ethel M. Eaton.

A Tuesday feature.

Georgia 4-H Clubs Enjoy Big Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Production of crops and livestock valued at over a million dollars each has been accomplished so far in 1942 by the 95,000 Georgia 4-H Club members.

This was announced by 4-H Club Leader W. A. Sutton, Jr., of the Agricultural Extension Service, in a speech prepared for delivery over Radio Station WSB Nov. 7, in one of the State University System's Forward Georgia programs.

Club members have raised more than 500,000 chickens and turkeys; this year collected 10,000,000 pounds of scrap; purchased over $200,000 of war bonds and stamps; worked 78,000 days for neighbors; and grew 35,000 victory gardens, Mr. Sutton declared. They have also released more than 5,000 quail, constructed 41 fish ponds; repaired 3,000 farm inmplements; and terraced 3,000 acres of land.

Mr. Sutton said that 250,000 4-H Club members are needed in Georgia rather than the 95,000 at present, to help in the organization of victory squads for vital farm work. Georgia also needs more 4-H agents to work with the young people of the State. They could render valuable service in training both farm and rural non-farm boys and girls to serve the nation better, Mr. Hutton stated.

The 4-H Clubs are designed to teach rural boys and girls from 10 to 21 years of age the latest and best agricultural and home economics methods in a practical way. In the United States there are 1½ million boys and girls actively engaged in 4-H Club work.

'France Forever' Rally To Be Held on Nov. 11

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—A call to all friends of France to attend a "France Forever" mass meeting in Hunter College Assembly Hall on the night of Armistice Day, Nov. 11, was sent out here Nov. 7 by leaders of the Fighting French movement in the United States with distribution of a poster announcing the rally.

Speakers for the meeting will include Louis Bromfield, American author; André Philip, Fighting French National Commissioner of the Interior and Labor, and Henri Laugier, Executive Vice-President of France Forever. The March of Time film entitled "The Fighting French," also will be shown.

Reserved seats are on sale at the offices of France Forever, rally sponsor, at 587 Fifth Avenue.

Fast Building of Liberty Ships Cuts Average Time to 66 Days

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—United States shipyards required an average of only 66 days to build 10,500-deadweight ton Liberty ships in October, the Maritime Commission reported yesterday.

The best previous average was 70.1 days in September.

Calling attention to its original estimate of 105 days for the completion of Liberty ships, the Commission termed the October average another indication that the goal of President Roosevelt of 8,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping in 1942 would be met. Approximately 6,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping has been delivered so far, leaving 1,000,000 tons for each of the last two months.

Sixty-five of the 81 merchant ships completed in October were Liberty ships, a type designed for mass production.

Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation of Portland set the pace in October by delivering 12 Liberty ships in an average of 40.7 days. Bethlehem-Fairfield at Baltimore delivered four ships in an average of 45.3 days for second place despite the division of its facilities for other types.

Richmond Yard No. 2, Richmond, Calif., another Kaiser enterprise, delivered 10 ships in an average of 53.3 days for third place.

The number of Liberty ships delivered by other yards and the average time from keel-laying to completion included:

California Shipbuilding, Wilmington, 12 ships, 55 days; Richmond Yard No. 1, Richmond, seven ships, 66 days; North Carolina Shipbuilding, Wilmington, six ships, 69.2 days; Houston Shipbuilding, Houston, Texas, four ships, 84.3 days; Alabama Drydock & Shipbuilding, Mobile, two ships, 94.5 days; Delta Shipbuilding, New Orleans, four ships, 96.5 days; W. A. Bechtel, Sausalito, Calif., one ship, 126 days (this was the first ship produced by this yard); South Portland Shipbuilding, South Portland, Maine, three ships, 171.3 days.

'Self-Owning' Tree To Be Replaced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The famous "Tree that Owns Itself" fell here a few days ago, after standing for over 100 years, but this symbol of the love that the people of Athens have for beauty in nature will not be lost, for one of the venerable oak's offspring will soon take its place.

A small sapling growing under the beautiful oak, and sprouted from one of its acorns, was taken several years ago by Miss Moina Michael, Athens famous "Poppy Lady," and transplanted to a spot on the University of Georgia campus. This sapling is now about 20 feet tall.

This descendant of the original tree will be moved back to its original location according to plans of the Athens Woman's Club.

According to history, the original "tree that owns itself"—believed to be the only one in the world so provided for by law—was given its plot of ground for all time by William H. Jackson, son of a former Georgia Governor, when he inserted in his will this clause: "For and in consideration of the love I bear this tree, and the great desire I have for its protection for all time, I convey to it entire possession of itself, and all the land within 8 feet of the tree on all sides."

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Sacrificing of Sovereignty In Part Called Key to Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 9—Surrender of part of their sovereignty that nations have jealously guarded for thousands of years stood as the keystone of "winning the peace" in the estimation of leaders of the Friends Service Committee Institute on that subject which concluded its three-day session here yesterday.

Although left entirely in the discussion stage, more than 200 educators, churchmen and others took home with them from forum meetings and addresses definite recommendations as the basis of future consideration:

1. Postwar Federation must be realistic, and, therefore, must include all nations and must not insist on democracy being a requisite for admission.
2. A World Court composed of respected jurists from all nations must have sufficient power to enforce its edicts.
3. Exploitation of races must stop.
4. The road to peace must be the democratic road, since that appears to be the best, but the danger of bureaucracies must be realized and avoided.

Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, in proposing a World Peace Court, declared he was seeking a return to the philosophy of the Kellogg Pact, but with small armed forces to back up the Court's decision. Under treaty arrangements, he said, the Court would have power to issue writs against aggressors for refusal to arbitrate, for boycotts and against alliances that isolate nations.

Norman Thomas, four-times Socialist candidate for President of the United States, deploring "loose talk" of a highly centralized state, which, he said, would not work, called for establishment of a Government commission to receive suggestions for a Postwar Federation. Declaring himself against a peace that would leave Hitler victorious, Mr. Thomas said the new Federation should "afford a definite place for security and opportunity to the peoples of Germany, Italy, and Japan, once they are rid of governments mad with lust for power."

Mr. Thomas envisaged Russia as the most powerful nation in the next decade and foresaw an alliance between that country and England as a counterweight to the United States.

A. J. Muste, Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, proposed appointment of a Congressional Commission to make peace offers over the heads of their leaders to Nazi Germany and Japan "to stop the slaughter." He voiced the opinion that nations must be prepared to surrender some of their sovereignty to assure lasting peace.

Israel Jacobson, Rochester social worker, declared that the myth of race superiority must be exploded. The postwar world, he added, must not necessarily be a "white world," but must be one in which all races get equal say if peace is to last.

'T. R.'s' Hat Aids War Bond Sale

Famous Headgear Appears in New Campaign

Henry T. Ewald, Detroit advertising man, receives Theodore Roosevelt's famous 1900 campaign hat from P. W. Williams, who was Colonel Roosevelt's personal telegrapher and friend. George W. Stark, Detroit newspaperman who auctioned the hat at a Victory Bond sale to Mr. Ewald for $35,000 in War Bonds, stands at the left. The hat contains 50 famous autographs, including "Teddy's."

French in U.S. See Slipping Of Nazi Yoke

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Fighting French leaders and friends of France here today hailed the United States North African invasion as the first step in the liberation of France and all of Europe from the German yoke.

In informed circles here, Oran and Casablanca are expected to fall within a week. These operations are expected to be eminently satisfactory.

André Philip, National Commissioner of the Interior and Labor of the Fighting French National Committee, declared that success of the invasion would depend on the speed with which it was accomplished.

"It is clear now that Rommel is defeated and that the only hope for Hitler to save the remnants of his African army is to send heavy reinforcements through Tunisia," he held. "The Americans must get there ahead of them.

"There will be no concerted uprisings of the resistance movement in France. Our people there have been instructed to stand fast until the proper moment. There will be demonstrations, of course, here and there, but on the whole, our underground organization is fully aware of the need for action at the right time."

Warning on Overconfidence

M. Philip, an organizer of resistance to the Naxis within France, is here on a mission for Gen. Charles de Gaulle. He cautioned against expecting nonresistance to American forces, particularly in Morocco.

"The highest ranking officers in all of the colonies are there with the approval of the Germans," he continued. "There are also remnants of the Syrian Army of Weygand and many close friends of the Germans in the military.

"The Fighting French will do everything they can to help. Already in Casablanca a revolt has broken out in the Army. Both civilians and officers with whom we are in contact have received orders from General de Gaulle to join hands with the Americans."

The bulk of the junior officers, the civil service, and railroad workers are opposed to the Vichy regime and many of the 1,000,000 Frenchmen in Africa will welcome this opportunity to go over to the United Nations, M. Philip declared.

Start of Allied March

He held that President Rosevelt's address to the French people at the start of offensive operations would be a powerful factor in enlisting French understanding, if not active support behind the drive.

"President Roosevelt to the people of France is the very incarnation of America and of democracy," he added. "His prestige is tremendous and you can be assured that his address was heard by millions of French within and without the occupied territory."

Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer, said that Americans must be "thrilled and heartened" by the superb move of their naval and military force in North Africa.

"It inaugurates the beginning of the march to victory and gives to the oppressed and enslaved French people the long-desired opportunity to join with us in the fight for freedom and to preserve that traditional Franco-American friendship so unique in history," he declared. "I am sure that throughout the rank and file of the French nation there will be felt more joy than has come to their lot since the outbreak of the war."

People Not at War

Prof. Fred G. Hoffherr, Vice-President of France Forever, stressed that France and the United States were not at war.

"It is only a handful of Nazi collaborators against whom the United States is fighting," he said. "The French people see this and know it, and are more confident today at any time since the turning of the Maginot Line that the freedom of which the Tricolor is the emblem shall be returned to France and that Frenchmen will live under it in the full enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them under the Third Republic."

Professor Hoffherr voiced regret at developments in connection with Admiral Darlan's command of the French Navy. He held that the Admiral shared his collaborationist theories. It was logical, therefore, Professor Hoffherr thought, that in view of Marshal Pétain's declaration that his regime would fight that a sea battle might well be imminent.

Professor Hoffherr had no doubt with regard to the outcome of such an engagement even though French, German, and Italian warships were engaged. He felt that even this combined pro-Axis naval strength would not be equal to the joint naval efforts of the United States and Great Britain.

What Professor Hoffherr held would be the result of such a sea fight was the loss of many French seamen, and, especially, those from Brittany, whence the French Navy draws most of its personnel. They are not fighting for the Pétain regime and its Nazi collaborators, he said, "but only on orders from their superiors." It is these superiors who will be to blame for what happens, he added.

Willkie Admits He's Baffled By Some Economic Theories

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie told the Supreme Court today that although he spent most of his leisure time reading up on social and economic theories "there are a lot of them I still don't understand."

The 1940 Republican Presidential nominee was appealing a district court decision cancelling the citizenship of William J. Schneidermann, State Secretary of the Communist Party in California. The Government, in acting against Mr. Schneidermann, had concontended he concealed the fact he was a member of the Communist Party.

Describing his client as "a man with a strong social urge," Mr. Willkie said Mr. Schneidermann became interested in social and economic theories while a youth.

Mr. Willkie contended that cancellation of Mr. Schneidermann's citizenship was based on "imputation" and not on facts. He said that when his client was naturalized there was no provision in his application for him to declare he was a member of the Communist Party and that no one asked him.

Mr. Willkie said there was no evidence that Mr. Schneidermann believed in force and violence unless "you imputed to him the belief of the Communist Party.

Guayule Doubles Its Rubber Yield, Speeds Growth Under Domestication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Nature's methods are being improved upon in man's restless pursuit for rubber to take the place in industry of the supply now controlled by the enemies of the United States.

Natural science has joined hands with the agriculturist in an effort to hasten nature's processes in the development of the guayule plant from which it is hoped to obtain 80,000 tons of good rubber annually.

This is a hardy desert plant indigenous to north-central Mexico and to the "Big Bend" section of Texas. In its native sections the plant reaches maturity in four to six years and will live to around 20. It yields about 10 per cent rubber when it grows wild.

But this is too slow for a nation wanting its rubber now.

In a nursery at Oceanside, about 40 miles north of this city, tiny plants are being grown to set out 32,000 acres of guayule when spring comes. Five hundred acres have been set aside for the nursery and here the forest service is supervising the planting of 10,000 seed beds in each of which will grow 70,000 plants.

These plants are to be reset in areas under irrigation. In its natural state the guayule grows in areas dependent upon rainfall for its moisture. That explains why it grows so slowly. But it responds quickly to more favorable moisture conditions and cultivation. On the guayule farms it is expected to double its growth rate and hence will be ready for harvest in two to three years.

The mature plant looks fairly similar to the sagebrush so familiar to visitors on the American deserts. The wood is tough and hard, and the plant usually hugs the ground closely as if to shelter the roots.

In harvesting, the entire plant is taken. It is chipped into bits by machinery, crushed into a pulp between steel rollers and then pulverized in a pebble mill. Passing into large vats of water, the pulp releases the rubber, which rises to the top to be drawn off. Refining is fairly simple and soon the rubber is accumulated in 100 pound bales for shipment to the factories.

Domestication of the guayule plant has caused it to yield 20 per cent rubber instead of the natural 10. The Federal agency believes that under the most favorable conditions this type of rubber can be produced for 20 cents a pound. An acre under cultivation will produce from 1,200 to 1,800 pounds of rubber.

The Government is planning to use 500,000 acres of land in the nation's guayule program, and expects to spend $130,000,000 for the purpose. Already $13,000,000 has been appropriated to get the work started. Production will be in California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas. It is expected that 58 mills will be required to extract and prepare the rubber for commercial use.

Guayule plantings were made in San Diego County in 1913 by the International Rubber Company, of which Bernard Baruch was a founder. The venture never reached commercial importance, principally because of competition with the product of the East Indies and Malay.

When Tires Go Citizen Should Not Tax Rails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Mr. Citizen traveler must not expect that when he no longer has an automobile, or his tires wear out, or his ration of gasoline gives out, he can just transfer all his transportation problems over to conveyances that run on rails.

This is the warning from the nation's railroad executives as they put their heads together here and in Washington in an effort to find the best ways to handle the biggest business they've ever had.

Aside from the difficulties involved in hauling more freight than during World War I, with less equipment, the job of carrying a record volume of passenger traffic, also with less equipment, is an increasingly hard one, even with the notable improvements in efficiency, speed, and carrying capacity.

Following World War I there was a tremendous spurt in the building of rail equipment, until in 1926 there were listed over 54,000 pieces of passenger equipment, including coaches, combination cars, railroad-owned sleeping cars and baggage and mail cars. By 1933 this list had dwindled to 46,510, and in 1940 to 37,817.

This equipment is listed by the roads in several different ways, but for purposes of comparison it is useful to note that in 1939 there were 24,680 passenger coaches. Today there are, the Association has just announced, 17,500 of these cars available. And that, the announcement adds, is probably all there will be for the duration.

There are also in service today some 6,800 Pullman sleeping cars, a number which has changed but little over the past five years, but which is smaller than the number back in the days immediately following World War I.

Comparisons

Now for some direct comparisons. We'll take 1933, the low point in the depression, as the base period. In that year the railroads recorded 16,340,509,724 passenger miles, that is, passengers carried one mile. In 1940 the figure was 23,752,359,182. The Association has just announced that passenger load today is almost double that of 1940. This must mean that the roads are running off passenger miles at the annual rate of around 46,000,000,000.

In 1933 there were around 19,000 passenger coaches available. That's 2,000 more than there are today.

Putting it all together it means that with a cut of nearly 10 per cent in the number of cars the roads are handling nearly 300 per cent more traffic today than in 1933.

The picture is clear, the railroad executives declare, from the midst of their huddles, "Civilian travel must be curtailed." That is not a new thought, but it is brought home with added force in the face of these figures, and with gasoline rationing just around the corner. Too many persons who have used railroads but little in the past may assume, it is held, that they can just jack up their cars and jump on a handy train.

Do Not Relish Task

The railroads do not relish the task of having to urge folks not to ask for accommodations. And having to turn away people who asked for accommodations. And they certainly don't like to make their good customers stand up. But these things they must do at times from now on.

About 40 per cent of the sleeping cars, says the Association, and 15 per cent of the coaches available for service today are used continuously and wholly for moving troops. And the armed forces have first call on all the rest.

As for rationing, the railroads hope it won't be necessary. But Joseph B. Eastman, Office of Defense Transportation Director, has hinted that it may be. If it is, the roads hope it will be on a regional basis, for they note that in some areas density of population and concentration of industry, and armed force establishments would make blanket restrictions unworkable.

The railroads naturally think a bit of themselves too and wonder, for example, what they would be expected to do in the case of two civilian travelers, both going home over the week end, and applying simultaneously for the only remaining seat.

Pacific Northwest to Convert Surplus Wheat Into Rubber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

Plans for the conversion of the mountains of surplus wheat in the Pacific Northwest into war-needed rubber, discussed as a possibility for many months by Governmental agencies, have been removed from the talk-and-survey stage by action-seeking grain growers of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

Three hundred such growers and other large-scale farmers have formed the Tri-State Industrial Alcohol and Synthetic Rubber Association through which they will seek to obtain alcohol and rubber plants for the Columbia River area.

Twnety-three other pioneering farmers of Eastern Oregon have formed the first company in the Pacific Northwest for the manufacture of alcohol for processing synthetic rubber and expect to begin production soon.

The company, named Grain Products, Inc., has obtained the equipment of the Oregon Brandy Distillery Company of Carver, Ore., which will be used to produce some 20,000 gallons of industrial alcohol a day in a plant in Arlington, Ore., according to L. O. Ferguson, Company Secretary. The production of alcohol is the first step in the transformation of wheat into rubber. A separate plant would be necessary to manufacture synthetic rubber from the alcohol.

The Company is negotiating for the right to use what directors declare is the most efficient and most economical synthetic-rubber process that is known and which has been used in Poland for more than 10 years.

Such processes as this one, and others now in use in Europe, indicate that from one bushel of wheat can be produced seven pounds of butadiene, which can be converted, in turn, into 10 pounds of synthetic rubber.

Using such formulas, the entire production of 100,000,000 gallons of grain alcohol, which was recommended by the Baruch Rubber Committee recently, could be derived from 30,769,000 bushels of wheat—only one third of the Northwest surplus.

The Pacific Northwest alone will have approximately 200,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand when the 1942 crop is harvested because the existing surplus (exclusive of the 1942 harvest) equals one entire year's crop and threatens to smother growers unless it can be routed into rubber production or some other outlet.

Old houses, barns, sheds and numerous other kinds of decrepit and outmoded buildings had to be revamped for use as storage bins this year in order to accommodate 1942's bumper wheat crop because the grain from preceding years still bulges from all the regular storage places.

Because of the ever-growing mountain of wheat on one hand and the rapidly thinning tires on other farm machinery on the other, growers who sat in on the organization meeting of the Tri-State Association felt keenly that some attempt should be made to transform the apparently useless wheat surplus into the critically needed rubber.

Directors of Tri-State Association have expressed belief that the wheat growers' best chance of diverting some of the surplus grain to alcohol-rubber production would come through the conversion of existing distilleries, such as Grain Products, Inc., has done, rather than in obtaining priorities on vital war materials to build new plants.

J. B. Cella, President of the Roma Wine Company of California, said, while in Portland, Ore., recently, that the West Coast could produce 150,000,000 pounds of rubber a year if wine distilleries and sugar refineries of the Pacific States would begin to manufacture it from the surplus grain.

Western School Youngsters' Reward Comes in Launching of Liberty Ship

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 9 (AP)—With a great gray ship as the symbol, four young patriots paid exceptional tribute yesterday to an unforgettable American, Will Rogers.

It came in the launching of the Liberty ship Will Rogers, started on its way to the sea to become another link in the Nation's huge bridge of ships.

The four young patriots were Oklahoma school youngsters, chosen to represent three schools which collected 3,681, 4,607, and 5,381 pounds of scrap metal for each pupil in the newspaper-sponsored collection drive.

The exceptional tribute to the famous humorist lay in the fact that his name was chosen for the ship by youngsters who were only babies when Will Rogers passed on seven years ago.

The Will Rogers, built in 27 days for a new East Coast record and christened by Mrs. Rogers yesterday at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyards Company, is the first of 48 Liberty ships to be named by the scrap collecting youngsters in each of the 48 States. Oklahoma is the first to make its choice.

Coming three-quarters the way across a nation that "we didn't know was so big" to witness it were the four youngsters chosen by three schools as the most industrious workers in the drive.

They are H. J. Terry, Jr.—that's his full name, just "H. J."—of the Oscar School that collected 5,381 pounds of metal for each pupil; Dorothy Lipscomb, and Margaret Snell, the only two pupils of the Gyp School, who collected 9,214 pounds between them in a single day, and Bobby Lee Walker, representing the Walco School, with 3,681 pounds for each pupil.

The four—self-possessed and thrilled—took the cheers of thousands of brown helmeted shipyard workers and spectators at the launching, and it became one more sharply-etched memory in an exciting trip.

Then afterward, young H. J. summed up simply the job of patriotic duty to be done when they return home.

"We've still got a lot more scrap to get out," he said.

Government Ax Hits Agency Publicity; Release From Capital Cut to Minimum

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Office of War Information further curtailed yesterday what it called "nonessential information activity" by Government agencies.

The new order, following a previous order which curtailed or eliminated 523 Government publications, is effective immediately. Among other things, it provides:

Discontinuance of the practice of mailing press releases from Washington to newspapers throughout the country. Except for releases which may go on request to specialized segments of the press, news material will be issued to local papers through field offices rather than from Washington. Field offices will release only information adapted to regional or local interests

All those on mailing lists for free or partially free Government periodicals or reports still permitted to be distributed must be asked within 30 days whether they wish to continue to receive the materials and, if so, to give the reason.

Full texts of speeches will not be sent to the press unless made by heads of departments and independent agencies or by their chief subordinates responsible for major policy issues, and then only to Washington correspondents and wire services. Other speeches "considered worth releasing" will be issued in summary form only.

Distribution to the press of full texts of statistical or technical reports, periodicals or publications is discontinued. Summaries may be issued when the information merits it.

Mailing of news material from Washington to weekly papers is discontinued, except that Government agencies may include material in the regular service maintained by OWI.

Soldiers Ready In 35 Weeks Now

THIRD ARMY MANEUVER HEADQUARTERS, Louisiana, Nov. 9 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commander of all Army ground forces in continental United States, has announced a far-reaching intensification of combat training operations that will ready divisions for battle in 35 weeks, a sharp cut from present operations.

General McNair, here with many high staff officers for concluding phases of the Third Army's Louisiana maneuvers, said the stepped up training program was made

J. L. Hudson Co.

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Colorado W. C. T. U President Retires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford of Denver has retired from the Presidency of the Colorado Woman's Christian Temperance Union after 50 years as a wearer of the white bow of ribbon and 38 consecutive years as Colorado President—years which saw the adoption of a prohibition amendment by Colorado people effective Jan. 1, 1916, well ahead of national prohibition; saw the repeal amendment adopted effective June 30, 1933, and prohibition sentiment recede to a low point from which it is now beginning to rise.

Mrs. Hungerford said she retired only that some more active person might take over the reins. "I'll always be interested in the cause of temperance and will remain an enemy of alcohol to the end," she said.

Mrs. Hungerford was first elected President of the Colorado W. C. T. U. in 1904. She had previously been Vice-President for three years. The convention just concluded elected her Honorary President for life.

Her successor is Mrs. Bertha E. Teller of Littleton, Colo., a suburb of Denver, wife of County Judge Henry B. Teller of Arapahoe County. Mrs. Teller was elected at the 63d annual State convention of the Union in Boulder. Mrs. Hungerford had announced that she would not accept the office for another term.

Rising of French Asked by de Gaulle

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Exhorting Frenchmen of North Africa to throw their support to the American occupation forces, Gen. Charles de Gaulle sent out this bristling call: "Forward; the great moment has arrived."

Declaring that Americans would lead the liberation of their homeland from African bases, General de Gaulle told his listeners:

"This moment is well chosen. Indeed after a crushing victory our British allies, supported by French troops, have just thrown the Germans and Italians out of Egypt and penetrated into Cirenaica.

"Furthermore our Russian allies have definitely broken the supreme offensive of the enemy on the Volga and in the Caucasus.

"Finally, the French people united in resistance, awaits only the proper time to arise as one man. . . .

"French commanders, soldiers, sailors, airmen, officials and colonists: arise, everyone of you.

"Help our allies. Join them without reserve. France which fights calls upon you . . . the enemy gasps and wavers.

"Frenchmen of North Africa: If through you we return to the battle line from one end of the Mediterranean to the other the war will be won, thanks to France."

Buketeff Is Winner Of Ditson Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Igor Buketeff, Hartford-born graduate of the Juilliard School of Music, has just received the Alice M. Ditson Fund of Columbia University award for conducting.

In an unrehearsed competition with a 32-piece orchestra in McMillin Theater there were six candidates. One each came from The Berkshire Music Center, Curtis Institute of Philadelphia, Eastman School of Music, Juilliard School of Music, New England Conservatory of Music, and the Advisory Committee of the Fund. Each candidate was allotted 20 minutes to cover a four-part program. Judges were Dr. Frank Black of NBC, Erich Leinsdorf of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Eugene Ormandy of the Philadelphia Orchestra Society.

Mr. Buketeff will receive a Town Hall concert Dec. 13, with a 36-piece orchestra and a program, both of his own choosing. Now teaching at The Institute of Musical Art, Mr. Buketeff also has taught theory at Chautauqua Institute, Chautauqua, N. Y., has written musical criticism and program notes for Chautauqua Institute papers.

Stringent Economy On Swiss Railways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Federal railways of Switzerland are operating under strict economy because of increasing traffic and decreasing supplies of operating materials, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

Substitution of wooden for metal cross ties is only one of the economy measures being put into effect to insure continued service.

Proposed Flag for United Nations Would Represent Four Freedoms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—A proposed flag for the United Nations—four vertical red stripes, for the Four Freedoms, on a white field representing peace and purity—was displayed yesterday by a sponsor who said it had been received favorably by diplomatic representatives here.

Brooks Bridgeford Harding, Gloversville, N. Y., manufacturer of Hassocks, took his proposal to the various embassies and said he found officials pretty well agreed on both the idea for such an emblem and his design.

Mr. Harding came to Washington weeks ago with pockets filled with pieces of cloth colored a dozen hues. With help from the Library of Congress and the Navy's Hydrographic office, he began assembling colors in the hope of making an emblem to represent the countries fighting the Axis.

Net result of the first attempt was a mass of clashing colors.

Mr. Harding and Embassy critics shook their heads. But officials at the Czechoslovakian Legation saw the solution in a corner of one of the proposed flags. There, corresponding to the position of the blue-and-white-star field of the United States flag, Mr. Harding had placed four vertical red stripes on a white background.

Mr. Harding took his new design around to the other embassies and won general approval. Next, he plans to submit it to the Inter-Allied Information Center in New York with a plea that a flag or symbol be selected through common consent to epresent the United Nations.

Mr. Harding explained he will not insist on any special design but will present for consideration the flag favored here. He will not seek official action by governments because "that takes too long," but hopes to see a flag flying on the first anniversary of the signing of the Declaration by the United Nations Jan. 1.

A Window on the West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland, Calif.

A new device for installation on traffic signal lights which will permit them to remain in full operation during blackouts and yet meet the rigid military olackout requirements has been developed by the engineers of the California Division of Highways, according to A. E. Simmons, Assistant Highway Engineer. What is more, Mr. Simmons states, this unit can be made of non-strategic materials at a cost of less than $1.50 each if manufactured in substantial numbers. At present the California Highway Division is negotiating with a paper company to produce them out of pressboard, a weather-proofed paper product.

Mr. Simmons points out that the principal wartime problem with traffic signal lights lies in the fact that if allowed to remain on during a blackout they would serve to guide enemy airmen, while if turned off they fail to aid fast-moving emergency vehicles, traveling without lights, which must use the roads and streets at such times.

In London, he states, a solution of this difficulty was sought by painting the signal lenses black except for a 1½ inch cross, ⅛ of an inch wide. The amount of light given out through this small opening was fairly satisfactory for guiding motorists and met the military blackout regulations. However, these signals were useless during the day because the light could not be seen.

In Los Angeles, where the London method was tried, an effort was made to correct the daytime inadequacy of traffic signal light by enlarging the cross to 5 inches, 7/16 of an inch wide. This was better for the day traffic but it gave out too much light during blackouts.

The unit developed by the engineers of the California Division of Highways meets the need of both the blackout and the daylight conditions.

It is designed for placement in the end of the standard 12-inch tunnel hoods used on the West Coast signal lights. It is cylindrical and measures eight inches in diameter and six inches long. It consists of three horizontal vanes placed approximately two inches apart. On the top surface of each vane there are four to six fins half an inch high set at right angles. As the signal light strikes the nearest fin a shadow is cast on the top surface of the vane for about an inch. Where this shadow starts to fade another fin is placed, and so on, thus preventing any reflection of light on the top surface of the vane which could be observed from the sky.

All parts are painted black to further decrease light reflection. About 40 per cent of the lens area is cut down by the use of this device, but the diffusion of light around the fins provides ample guidance for motorists, especially since they are not supposed to travel over 40 miles an hour. At a short distance the signal looks like three or four bands of light.

Senate Confirms 10 New Generals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The appointment of 10 temporary major generals in the Army was confirmed by the Senate.

They were Donald Hilard Connolly, native of Fort Mojave, Ariz.; William Ormon Butler, Marshall, Va.; Le Roy Lutes, native of Cairo, Ill.; Philip B. Fleming, now Federal Works Administrator, Burlington, Iowa; Troy Houston Middleton, Baton Rouge, La.; John William Leonard, Media, Pa.; Fred W. Miller, Manchester, Iowa; Ralph Corbett Smith, native of Omaha, Neb.; James Kerr Crain, Cuero, Texas, and William Glenn Livesay, Columbia, Mo.

Herman Shumlin in Interview—Raya Garbousova Recital

Producer of 'Big Doorstep' Reports on Movie Experiences

Herman Shumlin, producer and director of "The Great Big Doorstep," which will have its debut at the Colonial Theater in Boston, Thursday night, returned to New York early in the autumn from Hollywood, where he had directed the screen version of "Watch on the Rhine," a play which he originally produced for the stage.

By John Beaufort

New York

"Shumlin—back from first Hwd pic — conclusions — Selwyn Bldg." That was the scribbling on my calendar pad.

As good as his press agent's word, Herman Shumlin was waiting, at the appointed hour, in the office from which he has superintended his theatrical activities. Since "Celebrity" of 1927, his first play and his first failure, to "Watch on the Rhine" of 1941, the latest in a series of successes, the producer-director has seen several of his plays made into films—"The Last Mile," "Grand Hotel," "The Children's Hour," "The Little Foxes." The chore of translating them from stage to screen, however, he entrusted to others.

Not that films were anything new to Mr. Shumlin. His first job as a youth was in a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer exploitation office somewhere in New Jersey. Born in Atwood, Colo., Mr. Shumlin grew up just across the Hudson, went into show business early, and has stayed there ever since. He worked for Universal Pictures for a time, was a reporter on the old New York Clipper, and a critic on Billboard. He was press agent for Schwab and Mandel until, in the mid-twenties, he became general manager for Jed Harris. It was from the Harris office that Mr. Shumlin branched out to become his own producer and subsequently his own director.

At Samuel Goldwyn's insistence, he had once worked in Hollywood. But, until last Spring when he went out to direct Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine," he had never made a picture.

Mr. Shumlin was saying that he had come to no conclusions about Hollywood. Wearing literary looking tweeds and talking with the ease of a man who is used to explaining things to people in terms of unfolding ideas, he admitted that the vague impressions which he had hoped, while in Hollywood, would emerge into concrete ideas when he returned to New York, were still about as vague as ever.

Well, then, if there were no conclusions, would he describe how making the picture version of "Watch on the Rhine" compared with the task of producing and directing it as a play?

* * *

"Making a picture," replied Mr. Shumlin, "is arduous, unremitting work. For one thing, a picture takes much longer than a play. And, once it gets going, it is a relentless juggernaut. In a play, you attempt for perfection by degrees. In making a picture, you are trying for perfection each day. In Hollywood, when you have finished the scene scheduled for a day's work, you have had your last chance at perfection on that scene. Picture making is like having an opening night and a dress rehearsal every day."

Mr. Shumlin said he regarded Hollywood's method of shooting scenes out of sequence "appalling" as an idea but not so difficult in the doing. The major scenes of "Watch on the Rhine" were taken in sequence and only the intermediate sequences were out of order. In watching other directors work, Mr. Shumlin said he had learned that where a really fine director — John Huston, George Stevens, or William Wyler—excels is in seeing every scene, no matter where it is shot, as part of the whole rather than by itself.

Because of this however, and because of the unusual mechanics of motion picture technique, Mr. Shumlin said he thinks there is a tendency to give the spectator the least of what can be photographed. He feels that most movies are "photographed rather than played," because, to exploit all the possible emotional intensity of a scene or its breadth of range might, when the picture is put together, make that scene overplayed in relation to the rest of the film.

* * *

"Watching films being made before I began directing my own picture," said Mr. Shumlin, "I found that, in many instances, actors were speaking lines without the slightest idea of what they were saying. Their acting consisted of remembering the line and what the director had told them to do physically. When I saw these actors later in the rushes, I didn't feel any lack of playing but accepted that the actor knew what he was doing. It seemed to me that the less thought and feeling had gone into a part, the less it bothered you. It was a kind of negation."

Mr. Shumlin was convinced that the actor who was intelligently saying the author's words would give a perceivably better performance when the film reached the screen. He pointed to the success of some of the French and Russian films. He believes that the acting in "The Little Foxes" was more genuinely felt by the spectator both because of Mr. Wyler's direction and because most of the people in the film version had been playing it on the stage for two years. Bette Davis, he feels, adapted herself to this situation and was not outclassed by the supporting players in the film.

With these reflections on film acting, Mr. Shumlin determined that, in directing "Watch on the Rhine," he would try to get the same kind of understanding and intensity of projection that had been achieved in the stage production. Paul Lukas, Lucile Watson, and Eric Roberts repeated their stage performances in the film. Miss Davis was again the Hollywood star.

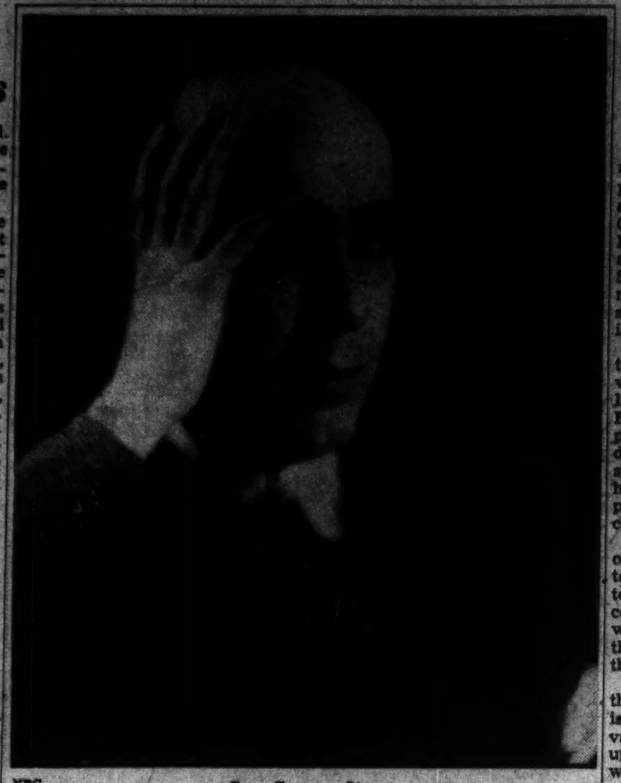
"I was deeply puzzled by one thing," Mr. Shumlin continued. "How far could you go in the performance of a scene before the camera? How much was it necessary to withdraw, to actually reduce the size of the acting?"

One day he decided to find out. Up to that point, he had directed always with the consciousness of the camera over his shoulder—that is, he explained, "I found I was restraining the action of the actors." So he had a certain scene played twice: the first time specifically for the camera: the second time, "with all the stops open." Hal B. Wallis, Mr. Shumlin's producer, who was on the set for the experiment, thought that the second take was "wonderful" but, when it was shown later in the projection room, Mr. Shumlin said, "it was terrible."

* * *

The experiment didn't alter Mr. Shumlin's aversion to an actor's merely reading his lines for the camera. But it did convince him that "the saturation point beyond which you no longer believe what you see" occurs sooner on the screen than on the stage. The director's problem, he explained, becomes one of conveying as much quality of emotion through smaller details and different kinds of emphasis.

Describing himself as "essentially a theater man," he wants to do another film—though not something he has already produced on Broadway. He feels that the content of Hollywood pictures is gradually catching up with the great technical and artistic skills which go into making a picture. But it is a slow process, he said, and a writer with something to say is still fortunate if he gets a tenth of his original idea on the screen.



NBC

Jan Smeterlin

Soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra Friday afternoon and Saturday evening in Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 4, in G major.

Vandamm

Sergeant Ezra Stone

In "This Is the Army," coming to the Boston Opera House Monday night.

Distinguished Cellist Plays For Cambridge Musical Club

Raya Garbousova, violoncellist, assisted by Albert Hirsh at the piano, appeared under the auspices of the Cambridge Musical Club at the rooms of the Harvard Faculty Club last evening, giving a presentation of the Brahms Sonata in E minor, op. 38, that marked her as an executant of fine schooling and as an interpreter of individuality and power.

Something to do, too, carrying the thought of a Brahms cyclic work along and never letting listeners lose the thread. For Brahms in his chamber music compositions does a good deal of wandering about, and while he himself knows every moment where he is going, it often happens that performers grow puzzled and uncertain.

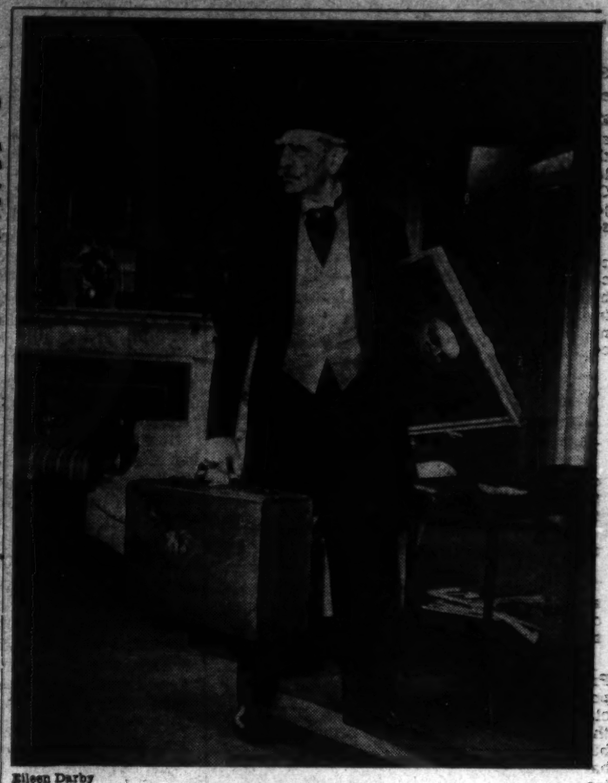
Matters always come out gloriously at the close, but the job is to keep them constantly moving toward that consummation. No composer surpasses Brahms as a writer of codas, but many make the way to them plainer and easier than he does.

So, quartet, sonata, or whatever the piece may be in hand, the task is to keep all introductory and variant themes and melodies joined up and logically going. There is where the principal artist on this occasion showed her stuff; but, be it noted, she had an associate at the piano who knew the game too.

As far as big responsibility went, the recital began and ended with the Sonata in E minor. What a charming episode, the Allegretto, minuet style, halfway along! The players caught the idea of the contrast and put their audience right in the mood.

A secondary item, indeed, though a pleasant one to make acquaintance with, was Haydn's Concerto in C major. Did Haydn really write it? Ask the musicologists whether the attribution is correct or not.

A little on the order of program fillers were a couple of arrangements by Feuermann—an Adagio and Allegro of Handel and Polonaise Brillante of Chopin. More spicy was Variations on a Rococo Theme, by Tchaikovsky, the piano assuming a role originally designed for orchestra. W. P. T.



Eileen Darby

C. Aubrey Smith

In "Spring Again," play in which he is co-starred with Grace George, scheduled to reach the Wilbur in Boston Christmas night.

Plays and Players

Katharine Cornell has solved a major casting problem by adding Alexander Knox to her new production of "The Three Sisters," now in rehearsal under the direction of Guthrie McClintic. Mr. Knox, last seen on Broadway in the title role of Samson Raphaelson's "Jason," will play Baron Tuzenbach. Besides the role of the dramatic critic in "Jason," Mr. Knox has been seen in New York as Friar Lawrence in the Laurence Olivier - Vivien Leigh "Romeo and Juliet" and as the hero of A. J. Cronin's "Jupiter Laughs."

* * *

All theater ticket brokers in Greater New York have agreed to handle the sale of seats for "Cheer China," the mammoth all-star mid-night revue to be held Friday, Nov. 20, at Radio City Music Hall. The brokers are waiving their customary service fee and will sell the seats at regular box office prices ranging from $1 to $11. Seats may also be obtained at the Music Hall.

* * *

"Claudia" reaches its 650th New York performance tonight in its new home at the Forrest Theater, New York.

* * *

"Only the Heart," a new play by Horton Foote, directed by Mary Hunter, will be presented by the American Actors Company beginning Dec. 5 at the Provincetown Playhouse, New York. Miss Hunter and Mr. Foote were associated in the same capacities for "Texas Town" and "Out Of My House," two of the company's previous productions. The new play studies a woman's relationships with the five other members of her household. The presentation marks the sixth season of the American Actors Company's Theater of the American Scene. Plays by Paul Green, Lynn Riggs, E. P. Conkle, and Thornton Wilder have been produced, as well as "American Legend," a folk festival, which was presented in collaboraion with Agnes de Mille.

Choregraphy by Shawn

Ted Shawn has done the choregraphy for Junior Programs' production, "Doodle Dandy of the U. S. A.," which has music by Elie Siegmeister, and text by Saul Lancourt. Sam Steen, a former Shawn dancer, is in the cast.

Blampied Drawings at Library

Through November there is being shown at the Boston Public Library a selection of drawings by the British Etcher, Edmund Blampied. Not many months ago there was an exhibition of etchings by the same artist.

Born on a farm on the Island of Jersey, Blampied's childhood was filled with impressions of country life. Although he studied in London, he returned to the scene of his childhood. His etchings possess honesty and enthusiasm. They express poetic temperament. They are witty, reflective, and humane.

In the drawings we have an opportunity to see the artist at work backstage, planning his composition, assembling his materials, and jotting down visual notes that he expects to refer to later. Sometimes we learn more about an artist from his preparatory sketches, for here we see the spontaniety with which he works; he gropes with his materials, commands, controls them. Occasionally he fails to carry over to the final picture the alacrity manifest in the trial sketches.

There are pictures of cows, horses, camels; sketches of fishermen, scenes in Dieppe, Jersey, Kaironan. The Blampied pen has struck off the essential lineaments of wagons, animals, buildings. It works vigorously and spontaneously, a meaningful scribble. There are wash drawings, crayon, and penciled drawings. The artist is concentrated and intense at every moment, making each stroke count.

* * *

Exhibition at Y. W. C. A.

At the Y. W. C. A. Workshop, 140 Clarendon Street, several original prints by modern artists will be on view through November. These pictures have apparently been selected as study material for drawing classes. Collectors and museums of Boston and Cambridge have lent the prints.

Included are characteristic pictures by Matisse and Renior, Rouault and André Lhôte. There are some of the touching drawings by Käthe Kollwitz made during World War I. A typical Toulouse-Lautrec colored lithograph shows his interest in the world of grease paint and limelight. A drawing by Kolbe possesses the pliant grace of his sculptured figures. Marie Laurençin and Picasso are also represented. D. A.

Fiesta Mexicana Tonight

Typical Mexican dances to be presented by Katherine Schroeder and her Group in a program of songs and dances at the "Fiesta Mexicana" to be held in the Lee Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. tonight are: "Jarabe Ranchero," "Los Machetes," "Chiapanecas," "Jarabe Tapatio," "Jarabe Yucateca," "Los Viejitos," and "La Chilena." The fiesta, which is sponsored by the Boston Y. W. C. A. for the benefit of a South American Y. W. C. A., will open at 8 p. m.

Devi Dja and Drummer

She will appear with her company of Bali-Java dancers and musicians in New England Mutual Hall Friday evening, Nov. 20, in a benefit performance for the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, sponsored by the Women Volunteers for Holland Relief.

Film Cycle Repeated

New York

The Museum of Modern Art Film Library is repeating its seven-month review of film history, "A Cycle of 300 Films, 1895-1941," with several important additions. The new survey began on Oct. 3. The films are shown in the Museum's auditorium, 11 West 53rd Street, New York, every afternoon.

New to the cycle are "Grand Hotel" (1932), "La Cucaracha" (1934), "Camille" (1936), "Nothing Sacred" 1937), "La Grande Illusion" (1937), "The Wedding of Palo" (1937), "Harvest" (1938), and an hour-long sequence from the World war serial, "Patria," with Irene Castle, Milton Sills, and Warner Oland. Two Disney films have been added—"Mickey's Grand Opera" and "Mother Goose Goes Hollywood."

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"King of Stallions." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:15, 8:50. "Lure of Islands." Margie Hart. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15.

Exeter—"News and Short Subjects." 2, 5, 8. "The Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 3, 6, 9.

Fenway—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 11:35 a. m., 3:50, 6:10, 9:25. "Wildcat." Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 1:30, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Crime and Punishment." Harry Baur, Pierre Blanchar. 1, 4:30, 7:40. "Brothers Karamasov." Fritz Kortner, Anna Sten. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—"The Navy Comes Through." Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:35. "Moonlight in Havana." Allan Jones. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:50, 9:25.

Kenmore—"Twin Beds." Joan Bennett, George Brent. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Invisible Agent." 2:20, 5:30, 8:30.

Metropolitan—"Iceland." Sonja Henie, John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent." Virginia Gilmore. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Desperate Journey." Errol Flynn. 10:50 a. m., 2:26, 5:55, 9:30. "Just Off Broadway." Lloyd Nolan. 9:15 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Normandie—"Prison Girls." Rose Hobart, Sidney Blackmer. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:28. "Knute Rockne." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:40, 9:50.

Old South Newsreel—"Mask of Nippon." "Kaltenborn," Wes McCrary." Cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:40.

Paramount—"Orchestra Wives" George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 10:45 a. m., 1:00, 4:20, 7:55, 10. "Wildcat" Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

RKO-Boston—"Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 10 a. m., 12:30 3, 5:35, 8, 10:40. Stage Show: 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:35.

Scollay—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. 10:30 a. m., 2:48, 5:56, 9:35. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 10:15 a. m., 1:20, 4:38, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"The U. S. Marine Corps." "Information Please." "New Soldiers Are Tough." "Pete Smith." "How to Cook Economically," "Travel, Ceylon, India." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:35 10:10. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:35, 5:10, 8:40.

Telepix—"Private John Smith, U. S. A." "Letter from Bataan," "Information Please," "The Magic Alphabet," "Polo Pony," Cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:40 7:30, 10:15. "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 5:20 9:20. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2, 6, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:25, 6:35, 9:30. "Moscow Strikes Back." Victor Mature. 2:15, 5:15, 8:30.

Cleveland Circle: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Wake Island." Brian Donlevy Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 6, 9:55. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 10:15 a. m., 1:20, 4:38, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "The Old Homestead." 2, 7.

Strand: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45, 7:45.

Codman Square: "Jackass Mail, Wallace Beery. 3:14, 9:14. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, 1:47, 7:47.

Uphams Corner: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Patricia Dane. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Man of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 3:20, 8:24. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland. 2:05, 7, 9:46.

Park: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. "The Fighting French." 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 1:50, 7:40.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Moonlight Masquerade," Eddie Foy, Jr. 3:00, 8:00. "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen. 3:27, 9:27.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. "Joan of the Ozarks," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 2:30, 9:19. "Sweetheart of the Fleet." Joan Davis. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 5:08, 8:16. "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 3:26, 6:38, 9:38.

Mystic: "One Thrilling Night," John Beal, Wanda McKay. 2:15, 8:40. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard and Martha O'Driscoll. 3:30, 7, 9:55.

Maplewood: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 8:25. "Battle of Midway," 3:15, 8.

Orpheum: "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce, Milton Berle. 1:55, 6. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:15, 9:30.

Strand: "Jungle Siren." Ann Corio, Buster Crabbe. 3:40, 7, 9:50. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 2:05, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowell.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 12:58, 3:20, 6:20, 9:30. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2, 5:05, 8:05.

MELROSE — Melrose: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Ponda, Lynn Bari. "Hello Annapolis," Jean Parker, Tom Brown. 1:30, 7:30

NATICK — Colonial: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne, Victor Mature. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Fields. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Betty Rhodes. "Thru Different Eyes," Donald Woods. 2, 8.

Strand: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "A-Hunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Flying With Music," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "The Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Flying With Music," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," W. Terry. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, V. Field. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "Mystery of Marie Roget." 1:45. Continuous from 8:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "In Old California," Binnie Barnes, John Wayne. 3:08, 7:53. "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy, Miriam Hopkins. 3:50, 9:32.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Martha Hunt. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "March of Time's—The Fighting French." 2:13, 7:45, daily. Continuous show Nov. 11 from 2 p. m.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Patricia Dane. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser. 3:40, 8. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 2:18, 6:30, 9:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Wake Island," Robert Preston. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:40, 8.

Allston: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Priority Agent," J. Sheldon.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Eagle Squadron," R. Stack, Diana Barrymore. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford. 2. Continuous from 6:40.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Trus to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:45. Continuous from 6:40.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Holiday Inn," Fred Astaire, Bing Crosby. "Dr. Broadway," Jean Phillips. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:20, 5:20 9:20. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2, 6, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:25, 6:35, 9:30. "Moscow Strikes Back." Victor Mature. 2:15, 5:15, 8:30.

Cleveland Circle: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Wake Island." Brian Donlevy Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 6, 9:55. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 10:15 a. m., 1:20, 4:38, 8:10.

Universal: "Holiday Inn." Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 1:35, 4:50, 8. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 3:20, 6:45, 9:55.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

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The Home Forum

"All things are possible to God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PROPHET ISAIAH, in speaking of God, declares (Isaiah 25:7), **"He will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all people, and the vail that is spread over all nations."** Now what is this "vail"? Surely it is a distorted concept of the truth about God and His perfect universe; a blindness to God as Love, and to man as the image of Love.

Ignorance of God's true nature results in fear, hate, greed, and distrust, and leads to dependence on material things. Fortunately the futility of such dependence is becoming more apparent, and thought is awaking to the fact that the world's great need is to know God and discern that man is spiritual, never material or subject to false influences.

* * *

To know God is to dwell in the security of infinite light, where disturbing shadows of evil—of fear, hate, aggression, jealousy, or misunderstanding—can never be localized or active. To the degree that God's omnipresence is manifested in more faith, trust, confidence, love, purity, and happy expectancy, will each and all be rewarded by the Giver of good, and the Giver of good alone. To this end we press on, buoyed up by the glorious promises of the Bible, one of which reads (Isaiah 11:9), **"They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."**

Sinning, mortal man is not God's image; but Christian Science reveals that to the extent one entertains good, pure, loving, honest, unselfish thoughts will his nature be transformed, and the old sinning sense of self be put off. It is this false sense that gives rise to the belief of separation from God and leaves humanity groping in the valley of despair; but divine Love will destroy all that divides men and nations, since the purpose of Love is to unite. Conscious unity and co-operation with God result in untold blessings to mankind, since unity with God means immunity from evil.

We all know how the presence of God helped at Dunkirk. A great wave of love and prayer went up from the hearts of many when the request for assistance was made known. The prompt response from rich and poor among many nationalities was a wonderful manifestation of that grand quality of true, unselfed brotherly love. More spontaneous expressions of such love would soon dissolve the "vail" and bring about world-wide manifestations of peace, love, and good will.

* * *

Christian Science makes it clear that God is never the author of evil, but is mankind's truest and ever-available Friend. If we would but acknowledge this, wonderful things would happen. Often, by means most simple, He has revealed ways of escape or protection right at hand. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy opens the chapter on "Prayer" with this illuminating statement (p. 1): **"The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love."** All may learn to know and trust God, to listen and obey. His ways are not our ways, but we can be sure that His way alone will lead to victory over all evil. Let us more frequently entertain healing thoughts of prayer and praise. Unselfish prayer is always answered, and praise begets more cause for praise.

Christ Jesus and his faithful disciples taught and proved the love of God for man. Their understanding of the universal nature of divine Love resulted in the healing of every kind of discord, irrespective of the religious beliefs of those in need of healing; for the healing mission of the Christ includes all humanity. It is a comfort to know that God never fails to hear or succor those who humbly turn to Him for help. The writer and many others in recent times have known of marvelous happenings as the result of prayer, where, humanly speaking, deliverance had seemed impossible.

* * *

David, a shepherd boy, whom God had already delivered from a lion and a bear, approached Goliath armed only with a simple sling and a few stones, but with a firm trust that God would help and protect him again. When the Philistines saw the death of their leader, the whole army fled. The seventh chapter of the book of Judges gives an interesting account of how Gideon's army was reduced to three hundred men. Yet, with that little band he overcame the Midianites. One gathers that fearlessness, watchfulness, obedience, and unity of action were the qualities that won the day. Drake, when told of the approach of the Spanish Armada, did not propose that they should wait and build bigger vessels before anything could be done. Full of faith in God's ability to help, he went forth to meet the foe, and aided by a shift in the wind, he was able to attack and defeat the Spaniards, who only the day before had almost succeeded in pinning the English fleet within the confines of Plymouth Sound, at the mercy of the enemy's gunfire. Similar proofs that the destruction and prevention of evil are possible to God today may be experienced by all.

In Mrs. Eddy's "Miscellaneous Writings" we read (p. 81): **"In the desolation of human understanding, divine Love hears and answers the human call for help; and the voice of Truth utters the divine verities of being which deliver mortals out of the depths of ignorance and vice. This is the Father's benediction."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

November

Freed of its russet weight, the cold bough bends
Still with remembered grace as autumn ends;

But over the hills and through the hollows
The lonely leaves fly and the wild wind follows,

Sending the long, blue smoke curls mountain-high,
Driving the cloudy mares' tails down the sky.

November comes back with its tarnished silver weather,
Holding the heart by a frail and frosty tether.

Now in the dark of the moon most doubly dear
Is a warm, fire-lighted window shining clear,

And deep pools of silence sweetly broken
By sharing of glances or a low word spoken.

Now for this best of all the year's gay brood
Let me give rhythmic voice to gratitude·

Oh, let me give thanks for this ample giver
Whose goose arrows rest in a star-strewn quiver—

Gray month that is born when ruddy autumn ends—
Giving us back our fires, our stars, our friends!

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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The Christian Science Monitor

"THE MELLOW MOOD OF AUTUMN": *A Photograph by Egone*

The mellow mood of autumn has gone by;
Last night the hours were dark with gusty rain,
And though the morning sun now claims the sky,
The chilly air and acrid mist remain.
And odors of wet leaves come sharp and sweet
To early walkers in the quiet street.

But feet that hurried forth to tread the day
Will all turn homeward in the autumn night.
Love will be diligent to find a way
To feed his flame and keep his hearth alight,
And gather in old dreams, that still persist
Like friendly faces passing in the mist.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

"Tout est possible à Dieu"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE PROPHÈTE ÉSAÏE déclare, en parlant de Dieu (Ésaïe 25:7): "Il déchirera sur cette montagne le voile qui enveloppe tous les peuples, la couverture étendue sur toutes les nations." Qu'est-ce que ce "voile"? Sans doute un concept obscur de Dieu et de Son univers parfait; une erreur aveuglant les humains, les empêchant de voir que Dieu est Amour et que l'homme est l'image de cet Amour.

La crainte, la haine, la convoitise, la méfiance viennent de ce qu'on ignore la vraie nature de Dieu, ce qui fait qu'on s'appuie sur les choses matérielles. Heureusement, l'insuffisance de ces appuis devient toujours plus évidente; la pensée s'éveille au fait que le monde a surtout besoin de connaître Dieu et de savoir que l'homme est spirituel, qu'il n'est jamais matériel ni sujet à des influences trompeuses.

Connaître Dieu, c'est avoir la sécurité que donne la lumière infinie, où les pénibles ombres du mal — crainte, haine, agression, jalousie, mésentente — ne peuvent trouver ni place ni moyen d'action. Dans la mesure où la certitude de l'omniprésence divine augmente chez nous la foi, le calme, la confiance, l'amour, la pureté, l'expectative sereine, chacun de nous sera récompensé par le Dispensateur de tous les biens, qui n'envoie que le bien. Nous avançons vers ce but, soutenus par les glorieuses promesses de la Bible, où nous lisons notamment ceci (Ésaïe 11:9): "On ne fera point de mal; on ne causera plus aucun dommage sur ma montagne sainte; car la terre sera remplie de la connaissance de l'Éternel, comme le fond de la mer est rempli par les eaux qui le couvrent."

L'homme mortel pécheur n'est point l'image de Dieu; mais la Science Chrétienne montre que si l'on entretient des pensées bonnes, pures, aimantes, loyales, généreuses, la nature humaine se transforme et l'on dépouille l'ancienne apparence d'un moi pécheur. Ce faux sentiment provoque la croyance qu'on est séparé de Dieu, de sorte que les hommes errent comme des aveugles dans la vallée du désespoir; mais l'Amour divin détruira tout ce qui divise les hommes ou les peuples, car le plan de l'Amour prévoit l'union. Être consciemment uni à Dieu, travailler avec Lui, c'est pour le genre humain une source de bénédictions sans nombre, car l'union avec Dieu entraîne l'immunité contre le mal.

Nous savons tous qu'à Dunkerque la présence de Dieu fut l'aide la plus efficace. Lorsqu'on eut fait connaître ce dont les troupes avaient un urgent besoin, un flot d'amour remplit les cœurs, une vague de prière s'éleva. Immédiatement on répondit à l'appel; riches et pauvres, gens de nationalités différentes, tous manifestèrent en abondance cette admirable qualité: l'amour fraternel sincère, noble et généreux. S'il s'exprimait toujours spontanément, cet amour ne tarderait pas à dissiper le "voile"; et l'on verrait prévaloir dans le monde entier la paix, l'amour, la bienveillance.

La Science Chrétienne montre que loin d'être l'auteur du mal, Dieu est pour les hommes l'Ami le plus sûr, Celui dont l'aide est toujours accessible. Si nous reconnaissions sincèrement ce fait, il arriverait de grandes et belles choses. Souvent, par des moyens fort simples, Dieu a révélé la méthode offrant le salut, la protection immédiate. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy, au début du chapitre intitulé "La Prière," fait cette déclaration bien propre à nous éclairer (p. 1): "La prière qui réforme les pécheurs et guérit les malades est une foi absolue dans le fait que tout est possible à Dieu, — une compréhension spirituelle de Dieu, un amour détaché de soi-même." Tous peuvent apprendre à connaître Dieu, à se confier en Lui, à L'écouter, à Lui obéir. Ses voies ne sont pas les nôtres, mais nous pouvons être sûrs qu'elles seules nous conduiront à la victoire complète sur le mal. Cultivons plus assidûment les pensées qui guérissent, la prière, les actions de grâces. La prière pure et désintéressée ne reste jamais sans réponse, et les louanges nous attirent de nouvelles bénédictions.

Jésus le Christ et ses fidèles disciples enseignaient et prouvaient l'amour de Dieu envers les hommes. Parce qu'ils comprenaient la nature universelle de l'Amour divin, ils pouvaient guérir les discords de tous genres, même si les croyances religieuses du patient n'étaient pas celles des Juifs; car la mission curative du Christ embrasse toute l'humanité. Quel bonheur de savoir que Dieu ne manque jamais d'entendre et de secourir ceux qui se tournent humblement vers Lui pour être aidés! Au cours des dernières années, l'auteur du présent article et beaucoup d'autres personnes ont vu se produire, comme résultat de la prière, des délivrances merveilleuses, qui à vues humaines paraissaient impossibles.

David, le jeune berger que Dieu avait délivré de la griffe du lion et de l'ours, vint à la rencontre de Goliath; il n'avait pour arme qu'une fronde et quelques cailloux, mais il mettait toute sa confiance en Dieu, qui de nouveau l'aiderait et le protégerait. Lorsque les Philistins virent que leur champion était mort, ils prirent la fuite. Au chapitre sept, le livre des Juges explique comment, sur les directions divines, l'armée de Gédéon fut réduite à trois cents hommes. C'est avec cette petite troupe qu'il remporta la victoire sur les Madianites. On se rend compte que ce résultat fut possible grâce à certaines qualités — le courage, la vigilance, l'obéissance, l'unité d'action. Au seizième siècle, lorsque l'amiral Drake apprit que l'Invincible Armada s'avançait contre l'Angleterre, il ne proposa pas d'attendre et de construire d'abord une flotte plus puissante. Plein de foi, sûr que Dieu pouvait le secourir, il partit à la rencontre de l'ennemi; aidé par les éléments, il put attaquer et disperser les Espagnols, qui la veille même avaient presque réussi à immobiliser les vaisseaux anglais dans la baie de Plymouth, à la merci de leurs canons. Nous pouvons tous avoir des preuves petites ou grandes de ce fait: aujourd'hui comme autrefois, la destruction et la prévention du mal sont choses possibles à Dieu.

A la page 81 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Dans la désolation de la compréhension humaine, l'Amour divin entend l'appel au secours et y répond; et la voix de la Vérité exprime les divins faits de l'être qui délivrent les mortels des abîmes de l'ignorance et du vice. Telle est la bénédiction du Père."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

To Mont St. Michel By the Sea Road

THE ROAD, as it neared the island in the bay, swerved farther inland. They left it, as it curved round to the right, and cut across the salt meadows instead, following a well-worn track which was obviously used by the fisherpeople or those who looked after the sheep which scattered over these strange fields along the shore. The feeling of unreality grew as they neared the Mont St. Michel. There it was, rising, like a mystic mountain of medieval fantasy and delicacy, from the strength of the granite rocks which held it secure in the surrounding miles of golden quicksand. Now the tide was out, and the long narrow causeway, which was the only connecting link between the continent of Europe and this island of tiered turrets and pinnacles, looked forlorn and purposeless. Hearne looked over his shoulder to reassure himself: he always felt the beauty of the island had to be diluted, to be swallowed with any conviction. Behind him lay the seemingly unending road, with the flat grasslands mixed with bog; and the hum of bees; and the scattered sheep; and the few indigent houses huddling together in stray groups. This part of the land was "new," and there were none of the solid, and yet romantic, old villages which covered the rest of the Breton coast. Here, it was as if the shrinking houses knew how fragile their foundations were. For to the north of the road lay the sea and the flat shore of long green-gray grass, its color sapped by the seeping of the tide as it surged hungrily towards the stolen land.—From "Assignment in Brittany," by HELEN MACINNES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Late Autumn Leaves

The blanket is thickening fast—
damp and brown in the morning light.
We can see where the pasture's wall
has drawn a warm covering of leaves
up to its throat.

D. S.

The Song of the Brook

ONE OF MY CHIEF DELIGHTS is to sit beside a brook, and listen to its song. Each brook has, of course, a song all its own. Some sing gay little songs; some have a tender and tranquil note. Some are noisy and boistrous; some are in such a hurry one can hardly catch their melody; while others are so lazy their song is almost a monotone.

Several years ago, Michael and I began looking for a country home with a brook. The thought of owning a brook became so real to me that I began to imagine I could hear its song; a song unlike any other that I had ever heard. It seemed to me that anything so real must exist somewhere; and I knew that, if ever I heard a brook sing that song, I should recognize it immediately. We looked at several pieces of property, but somehow the brooks were never just right—too noisy or else too quiet.

Then I went to visit some friends in the country. My hostess ushered me into a downstairs bedroom and, as we talked, I became aware of a sound that I could not place. "Oh," she said, "that is the brook which runs right outside this room. I will open the window, so that you may hear it more clearly." And there—there was my beloved brook, the song that I had waited so long to hear! I could not sleep that night for the joy of listening to it.

* * *

A few days later, Michael came and, when he saw my delight in the brook and learned that the property was for sale, he offered to buy it for me; but we already had two homes and certainly did not need another.

One night, while listening to the lovely sounds outside, I understood some things very clearly. I saw that I did not need to own the brook in order to enjoy its song; for the people who owned it did not hear it, and I did. I wondered why this should be so. I asked myself: "What is it that tells me I can hear the song of the brook when the others apparently cannot do so?" The answer came: "It is my consciousness that tells me I can hear it." Then I saw that all there really was in its song was my own conscious awareness of it—that I did not even need to be near the brook in order to hear it sing. For had I not heard this before I knew the brook existed?

Since then, I have returned twice to visit the brook. Always its song has been the lovely thing I have known it to be, while sitting in my room in New York. The song of the brook, in the country, has only corroborated the authenticity of the song mentally heard in New York.

* * *

During one of these country visits, I remembered a friend who had bought a home because of the unusually beautiful trees on the property. One day, a hurricane came along and destroyed almost all of them, completely robbing his place of the beauty and joy it had formerly held for him; and, thinking thus, I saw how dangerous it is to set one's affections upon any material object.

To have something one has dreamed of take material form and existence is, indeed, a great joy; to have knowledge of its existence and yet not feel any need to possess it materially is still a greater joy; but the greatest joy of all is the knowledge that one does not have to own a thing in order to possess it—that all there is true about anything beautiful, whether it be a brook, or a friend, is our own consciousness of it. So the awareness of that which seems so desirable is ever-present as consciousness for us to enjoy; and, in this realization, lies the true sense of possession. To understand this is not to lose anything precious, or to have less pleasure in the friend or the brook, but only to experience a deeper, freer enjoyment of that which appears to be so lovely. It is never to have any fear of losing it, to dread any separation from it, or to experience any sorrow concerning it.

* * *

Some time later, I learned that the brook was beginning to dry up—that it did not sing quite so merrily or frequently, And then how grateful I was that it would continue to sing for me.

As I thought this over, I wondered if this is what Kahlil Gibran understood when he wrote: "When you part from your friend, you grieve not. For that which you love most in him may be clearer in his absence, as the mountain to the climber is clearer from the plain." ("The Prophet".)

And, if this is true in regard to a friend, then may it not be equally true in regard to a brook?

EDNA HURST

Kings on the Common

"I'LL CROWN YOU!" They were words which I had heard boys say, when all was not going well in their particular world. But this time there was no belligerent note in the voice and, when I turned, there was certainly nothing warlike about the man who had spoken. He was small and stooped, with shabby clothes. His hair was uncut and ungroomed and the soot of the city had stained more than his coat.

The man to whom he had spoken looked calm, even pleased. He was large and florid; his hair was snowy white, undeniably combed. In the matter of clothes, he was little better than the other man, except that his had been carefully mended. The threadbare quality might easily have been the result of much brushing.

* * *

They were occupying a bench on Boston Common. Between them was a checkerboard which showed much use. The little man crowned his antagonist's king, moved one of his own men into the king row, and duly received a crown. Now they were even as to number, each having two kings and two men left. The misty blue eyes looked up into the twinkling brown ones. Each knew the other was thinking: "Now, I've got you!"

The W. P. A. band was playing. Around the bandstand, in a deep semicircle of benches, were several hundred people, many of them "daily sitters." They were relaxed, at ease in a friendly environment. Nothing critical, no evidence of deep interest, just something to do, or perhaps nothing better to do. There was a sprinkling of soldiers, but more sailors; and these seemed to be lost in their own thoughts, letting the music wash over them as the mist of the ocean might do.

* * *

I had been sitting on the bench next to the two checker-players. I was half-listening to the music and half-lost in a study of those around me. Then I got up and stepped nearer to see the finish of their game. A sailor, sauntering by, stopped to watch with me.

The big man lost a king, but in his next move took his opponent's most advanced man. The little fellow leaned both arms on his knees and studied the board. At last he reached out a grimy finger, but he never made the move. The strains of our National Anthem came to the crowd like an electric shock.

The checker-players rose quickly, too quickly; the board slid off the bench, the kings were just men again, rolling out of sight. The two players looked straight ahead, soiled and worn hats held at salute. When it was finished, the slight, bent shoulders remained erect for a moment and the sturdier man said:

"Sorter gets you, don't it?"

"Yeah," the other answered; then added: "I had a son in the last war; the Navy!"

"Come back?"

"No."

* * *

The sailor beside me had come instinctively to a snappy salute; but, as soon as he could, he began to hunt for the lost checkers. When he had restored the last one, he looked at the two others and said with a boyish smile:

"Well, keep crownin' 'em!" As he turned away, the tired blue eyes watched him. "Good luck, Sailor!" said the little man so low I could scarcely hear it.

A. M. S.

Flower Piece

How bright
the yellow flower blooms
in gray
of silver day!

How white
the light
of blossom dight
in twilight's soft array!

Some petals open
to the sun
and deep
its colors hold.

Night-blooming cereus,
folding hers,
is not half
so bold;
But stores each ray throughout the day
And shines her light in dark of night.

MARGARET LLOYD

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1942

Once Again . . . 'To the Shores of Tripoli'

By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Focal Point in Global Strategic Picture

Around the blue waters of the Mediterranean, which has rightly been called the cradle of civilizations, the issue between a free and a slave Europe has now been joined. The Mediterranean is the key to the grand strategic plan of the United Nations for the whole world. It has been this since the outbreak of the war, although not always recognized as such. It provides not only a bridge of water between Africa and Europe, but between the East and the West. Once in possession of the Mediterranean, the United Nations can strike at the very heart of the European half of the Axis with full power and subsequently move without interference into the Eastern arena for the decisive assault on Japan. The map above shows how the Mediterranean resembles the hub of a wheel from which strategic spokes lead out in all directions. All distances are indicated in nautical miles.

Intimate Message: Washington

What North Africa Means to Allies ..... *By Joseph C. Harrison*

Control of French North Africa will make such a difference in so many ways to the Allied war effort that military men here hardly know where to begin when discussing the momentous development. They agree, however, that not only will it multiply Axis problems but it also will ease to a considerable extent a number of Allied difficulties.

Although it is impossible to know all of the reasons which prompted Washington and London to choose North Africa as the first stage for the second front, enough is known to convince the Capital that it was as shrewd a move as could be made. One of the main advantages of this particular move, it is held, is that it enables the Allies to hit the Axis a telling blow at a comparatively small cost to themselves.

Among the principal results expected from Allied control of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, to say nothing of Italian Libya, are:

1. A drastic shortening of the sea routes from the United States and Great Britain to the Allies' African and Near Eastern forces.
2. Acquisition of a strong defensive position which is protected not only by the width of the Mediterranean but also by a good railway and military highway system.
3. The certainty that the Germans will be forced to strengthen their garrisons and defenses throughout the Mediterranean area, thereby reducing their forces elsewhere.
4. Seizure of one of the principal grain and vegetable oil producing regions of the Mediterranean, a substantial portion of whose products are reported to have gone to Germany.
5. The possibility that some French white and native military units may join the Allies thereby adding materially to United Nations' strength.
6. The use of numerous air bases which will put American Flying Fortresses within little more than an hour's flying time of the great Italian port of Naples.

The advantage to the Allies in the shortening of shipping distances is almost phenomenal. Heretofore, in order to get supplies into North Africa, American ships have had to go 13,000 miles from New York to the Red Sea and return. Once French North Africa is in Allied hands, however, this country can ship from New York to Casablanca—a distance of approximately 3,500 miles. It can be argued that this simple fact will increase the efficiency of the American-African route by 300 to 400 per cent

But this is only one of the advantages. The shorter route connects with the efficient Moroccan-Algerian-Tunisian Railway system which links all French North Africa and which permits the rapid and safe shipment of goods from Casablanca on the Atlantic to Tunis and Bizerte, about 150 miles from Sicily. Furthermore, the new route would permit a greater concentration of destroyers and patrol planes over a shorter distance, thereby affording better protection to convoys.

Since Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia are rich agricultural regions, it is possible that, to some extent, the Allies forces will be able to live off the land, thereby freeing more shipping space for carrying munitions. In addition, the conquest will bar the products of these territories to Axis Europe.

With Allied bombers and fighters stationed all along the African coast, it would be possible for United Nations shipping once again to ply Mediterranean waters and to carry supplies directly to North African ports.

The greatest advantage of the acquisition of North African airfields, in the opinion of many military men here, is the possibility of dominating the air over much of southern Italy and of delivering a knockout blow against what remains of the Italian Fleet and merchant marine.

Some of the main stations of the German Air Force are on Sicily where they have been used for the great raids upon Malta. Many of these German airfields are tenable only because it is impossible to base enough planes on Malta to destroy them. The airdromes in Tunisia, however, would be able to hold a great number of fighters and bombers and might well be able to overwhelm the Luftwaffe through numerical superiority.

In view of the fact that the Germans are not known to have made extensive preparations for defense against an attack from the south—having concentrated upon fortification of northwestern France and the Low Countries—the appearance of the Allies in North Africa doubtless will call for a revision of German strategy and a consequent shift of troops and workmen to southern France.

Already facing a shortage of manpower, the European end of the Axis now is forced to engage in new and extensive defense works in France and Italy. Such work is long and complicated and should add considerable further strain to the already overladen Axis economy.

To Change the Subject:

Washington Sideglances ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Multiplicity—Favorite Washington joke at the moment concerns a Japanese bombardier reprimanded by his superior officers for not having attempted to bomb the Capital of the United States.

"Certainly it ought to be easy to spot all those big white buildings in Washington," the commanding officer is supposed to have said.

"Yes," replied the bombardier. "But what's the use? Over here you have one building with a group of men doing one job. Over there you have another building with another group of men doing the very same job. No good to bomb one office when there's always another to fill its place."

Presidential scrap—For the White House scrap pile, Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma recommends:

"Lots of old electric fans used to keep people 'cool with Cal' during the Coolidge administration.

"The extra pots for the extra chickens under Herbert Hoover when prosperity was just around the corner."

Millenium—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson was expressing satisfaction at the decision of the Army and Navy to get together under the same roof of the new pentagon building.

"The lion and the lamb are preparing to lie down together," he observed.

The Secretary of War did not venture to say which is the lamb.

Crisis in twins—Excerpt from a baby carriage manufacturer's letter:

"We have recently had occasion to approach the subject of twin carriages with the War Production Board and have been turned down very coldly, unless we can produce them within six pounds limitation. This we do not feel should be attempted because the added weight of the extra child and the distances between joining points would be so great that we feel wood would not be satisfactory for this purpose.

"This leaves the poor mother who is fortunate or unfortunate enough to have twins without means of taking them out in the air, or getting out herself with them. The birth rate on twins is apparently increasing even greater than the single birth rate, as our requests for twins has been tremendous.

"Through some source the War Production Board should have these facts brought to their attention."

America's Society of Friends

Along Freedom's Trails
Fifth of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Philadelphia

One of the most notable of the Thirteen Colonies was founded by William Penn as a "holy experiment." In a way all America was that. Scores of Utopian groups have tried to found an ideal society here. Democracy itself is a sublime experience which we are still trying to bring to perfection.

William Penn was the most distinguished and influential member of a group of Christians who called themselves Friends and were called by their neighbors Quakers. He was given a vast area in America for settlement and most of the colonists he brought to it were Friends or persons with similar views. He gave them the opportunity men had been dreaming of ever since the Hebrew prophet had told of a society in which swords would be beaten into plowshares.

The outstanding traits of Penn's settlers were obedience to an "inner voice" and a refusal to participate in war. More persons with such convictions have settled in America than in any other modern state. They have not established a society free from coercion and have repeatedly seen us beat plowshares into swords, but they have performed an inestimable service in directing our attention and our longings to peace and goodwill. They have helped give the American nation a feeling of a mission.

Historians have called the Central Atlantic area from New York to Baltimore "The Citadel of America," and it is characteristic that more pacifist groups settled there than in any other part of the country. Pacifists, strange to say, became keepers of the citadel; and for three centuries we have been asking how well they have guarded the post which history placed in their hands.

We must admit that at all the crucial periods of our history, others and not the pacifists defended Pennsylvania. But, in a wider sense, the Friends and people of similar character have successfully held many of the most vital outposts of American ideals. They have heroically guarded a moral citadel. If they had drawn many Americans to their system of non-resistance, America would probably have disappeared, but if America disavowed the Christian aims, such as Friends hold, there would hardly be any reason for it not to disappear.

America and Great Britain are practically unique in being the home of Quakers. According to official statistics there are about 100,000 here and a little more than 20,000 in Great Britain. On the whole continent of Europe, according to a standard reference work, there are fewer than a thousand authentic indigenous Quakers. There are a few more in other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations. If the Axis should succeed in imposing their regime on the world, outward, organized expressions of pacifism would completely disappear from the earth—at least temporarily.

There have been quietistic people opposed to all physical coercion for millenniums, but the organization of some of them into a group called Friends was effected by a devout English mystic named George Fox some four decades after the Pilgrims landed in New England. At that time the world had been in the throes of almost incessant war for a century and a half and much of the continent had been devastated. The struggles were among nations, among classes, and among churches; neighbors were destroying neighbors with furious zeal. To Fox and many others it seemed not only horrible but useless. No pattern of future relations seemed to be emerging from it.

Also there was terrible economic oppression. Abominable poverty abounded, and multitudes of people were thrown into prison for trifling debts; they were even executed for stealing objects worth a few dollars. In addition, there were extremely rigid laws, fiercely enforced, regarding uniformity of beliefs and worship. A person could be thrown into prison for talking about religion with a dozen close relatives in his own home.

George Fox felt moved to oppose such violence and injustice. His motive was not mere humanitarianism, but response to the commands of "an inner voice." He believed he was carrying out God's very personal instructions, and that gave him extraordinary moral power. He became a ceaseless agitator, but was never agitated.

He won many followers and a movement of much force developed. As was inherent in its very nature, it opposed the state. Its members refused to pay certain taxes and to perform certain duties. In essence, any group of people who rely solely on a personal inner light and who pay only those taxes, perform only those duties, and keep only those laws which they themselves approve, is anarchistic.

If millions of citizens in any state began to act in such a manner they would destroy the state. No responsible statesmen have had any doubt about that. Fox and many of his companions were arrested. For years on end English jails were never free from Quakers.

During such persecutions the Quakers showed astounding bravery. They were by no means unique in this, because it was a brave time, but their courage, calmness, and utter devotion were exceedingly impressive. Also they were of the highest moral character. Most of them were marked by unblemished honesty. They avoided extravagance and were simple in their habits. In a word, they were quite Puritanical, though they disliked that term.

Though obstinate and aggressive beyond bounds, they gave the appearance of modesty to their aggression. When one insists on calling everybody by his first name—and that is what the Quaker "thee" and "thou" really amounted to—that denotes pride and not humility. When one insists on standing before princes and kings with his hat on that shows anything but personal modesty.

The Quakers were stiff necked, as stiff necked as William Lloyd Garrison. But in many cases that was very wholesome. What they exalted was the common man. In their eyes, a weaver and a tinker were as good as a king. A cow herder, heeding his "inner voice" would not cringe even before monarchs. That was one of the most transforming convictions that ever moved men's hearts.

The Quakers also were anything but escapists. They went into their closets to listen quietly to God but they didn't stay there. They went out into the streets and market places and were anything but quiet. They were always in trouble because they always rushed where trouble was. They stirred up trouble. That was one of their missions. Though repeatedly beaten in certain cities they didn't run away. Though expelled and threatened with hanging if they came back, they came right back—and were hanged.

Strangely they wanted a state of their own, even though they vociferously opposed the laws of other states. And they were extremely fortunate to have an influential brother, an aristocrat from a powerful English family who was in a position to found a state for them. The king gave him the enormous, beautiful and rich area of Pennsylvania and they began one of the most wonderful experiments in history, namely, to establish a society on brotherly love, with no constraint but the suasion of right and no authority but the "inner voice."

Conditions seemed almost perfect. Penn had practically absolute power, the land was very fertile, transportation facilities were adequate, no hostile neighbor state threatened, the Indians of the vicinity were in an especially docile mood. Moreover, good people flocked to Pennsylvania from many European lands.

It became the fastest growing Colony in the New World. One would like to have called the Hebrew prophets of more than two millenniums earlier and invited them to behold the fulfilment of their dreams. There was to be one place where men would not learn war any more.

I am sorry to say no Utopia resulted. The new society of Friends was not directed by love alone. The death penalty was imposed for no fewer than 14 offenses, among which were highway robbery, horse stealing, and counterfeiting. Treason, also, was a capital crime. Most of the offenders subject to capital punishment are reported to have been white servants. In spite of all noble strivings, when members of the Quaker Colony lost money, property or security, they had offending servants hanged.

In 1731 a woman is reported to have been burned alive for murder, and in 1703 Johnny Walker was punished "for using Sassafras Street as a rope walk," and three barbers "for trimming people on First Day." It may also be pointed out that Penn himself did not rely on the decisions of the local Quaker members for defense of his Colony, but intrusted it to governors who were not pacifists.

Also, on the tremendous issue of that time as to whether Spain's world conspiracy of fanatical, absolutistic bigotry should be allowed to wipe all freedom from the earth, William Penn took the side of Spain's agent, King James, and in the events leading to America's liberation, other elements rather than Quakers took the lead. Neither Penn nor likeminded members of his Colony played much of a role in making America a free land. However, after that long struggle was over, the Quakers played a very noble role in preserving and advancing freedom in this land.

Some may regret that at the present moment not a few pacifists by their actions and agitations have indirectly strengthened Adolf Hitler's American supporters, and have not given aid to America's gigantic effort to preserve some basis for further freedom in the world. This action seems to be not unlike that of Penn nearly three centuries earlier.

However, these shadows do not obscure the very high inspiration nor neutralize the splendid moral force which the Quakers have given America and through America have helped give the world. Their exaltation of world peace is one of the most authentic and potent of all American ideals, and, dark as the present moment is, we shall not reliquish their dream.

Quakers also were a prime factor in transforming the whole idea and system of penology. They were heroic leaders in the fight against slavery, have valiantly striven for social justice, have been shining examples of integrity, have never flagged in efforts to defend the common man, and in the ringing words of such writers as the Quaker poet, Whittier, have called each generation to nobler achievements.

The best in their manner of worship and of work has entered deep into American Christianity. The gift they gave American is one of the richest among those bequeathed by all the nations. They have helped us find tranquillity in the midst of turmoil, and hear the voice of God even in the midst of work for men. They did not become captives of ephemeral events, and allowed no defeats to drown their faith or extinguish their ardor.

William Penn has placed a sacred obligation upon America. He gathered idealists from a whole continent and brought them here. England and Scotland, the Low Lands, the Rhineland, Moravia and other parts of Germany, Switzerland and France sent up the kind of men and women who perhaps had come nearest finding peace of mind, purity of heart, and brotherly love and who were most unreservedly devoted to the search for a good way out of crass selfishness and constant strife.

A nation that has received from all the countries of the world their choicest men and women, who came here to make a good society in a good international order has more obligation that any other to pursue that aim.

Today's Woman

Waugh Family, Each Successful In Chosen Field, Credit To Early Training

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Six children, every one of whom has made an outstanding contribution in some line of endeavor, are the "credits" on which Mrs. Frank A. Waugh, of Amherst, Massachusetts, was awarded the honorary degree of "Master of Family Life" last spring by the Kansas State College in Manhattan. She received it on the fiftieth anniversary of her graduation.

The children are: Dorothy, artist and author, Director of Publicity for the Montclair Library, recently appointed to the faculty of Cooper Union in New York, and also a member of the faculty of Parson's School of Design, whose new book, "Warm Earth," will soon be off the press; Albert, head of the Department of Economics at the University of Connecticut; Frederick, at present in Washington where he developed the food stamp and other marketing plans for the Department of Agriculture as Assistant Marketing Administrator; Dan, who was for 17 years in the Orient as an officer of the National City Bank, now in the bank's head office in New York, recognized as one of the few Americans thoroughly capable in speaking and writing Japanese; Esther (Mrs. Nathan W. Gillette), who is following her mother's footsteps as a homemaker, and Sidney B., who is an internationally known sculptor and was also head designer for Steuben Glass, Inc., before becoming a lieutenant in the U. S. Army Air Corps.

"Retired" But Now Teaching

This family, members of which have now outgrown the designation of children, has grown up in a charming old house, set among the evergreens on the campus of Massachusetts State College, where the father, Dr. Frank A. Waugh, was for 40 years head of the Department of Horticulture and Professor of Landscape Architecture. He is now "retired" though called back to teaching by wartime necessity, younger men going into service. He devotes part of his leisure time to etching and has spent vacation periods in recent years studying art with American painters, and also studied at Fontainebleau just before France went to war.

Mrs. Waugh, with her family successfully launched in various fields, is active in community affairs. She has a voice in Amherst's town government as a representative repeatedly re-elected by her townsfolk since the present system was adopted by the municipality. She has always been an ardent gardener, sharing her husband's interest in horticulture, and is former President of the Amherst Garden Club. Among other activities outside her home are the Institute of American Genealogy and the Amherst League of Nations Club.

The Waugh home has always been noted both for its serenity and its hospitality. It has been the center of absorbing projects and varied ones. Each member has shared an interest in what the others were doing—and this is still true, says Mrs. Waugh. Each member is as gratified over what the others accomplish as over his own success.

Learned to Observe

And it's natural that it should be so, says their mother. She recalls how they used to go on excursions together with their father—on trips to near-by farms to pick berries; for rides on piles of sweet-smelling hay carried in from the fields; visits to local factories and other industries which he planned for them. These were not trips for casual observation. Part of the fun was for them to put in little copybooks carefully-written accounts of what they had seen. The result was that their interest was stimulated and their powers of observation were developed. Two of the boys, Albert and Frederick, credit these glimpses into industry and farming with having decided them on their careers.

Shared Dad's Interests

They all shared part of the excitement, too, when their father came home with a bundle of proofs for one of the 20-odd books he has written. The whole family gathered about to help him—Mrs. Waugh to help read proof and the children to do any simple tasks or errands connected with the author's part in preparing it for publication.

They early learned to have an inquisitive interest in things going on around them. Sometimes, in roaming about the campus, one or two would slip quietly into the class of one of the professors and listen.

Since those early days, the fingers of all the Waughs except the mother and Esther have been recurrently smudged with printer's ink, checking over proofs of their own publications of one kind or another.

Distinguished Work

Dan, while he was in the Orient, translated archaic Japanese poetry into English and is the author of a translation of a No-play, "Matsukase." Dorothy has written delightful books such as "Warm Earth" beautifully illustrated with her own drawings. The others have written in their particular fields.

Sidney, of course, is distinguished for his engraved crystal and his sculpture. His Zodiac Bowl is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London and his sculpture may be found in government buildings in Washington, among them the Post Office and Federal Reserve Buildings. In order to enter the Army, he postponed plans to assume the post of head of the Rinehart School of Sculpture of Maryland Institute to which he was appointed in the spring and left uncompleted a heroic statue of Pulaski he was doing for the Pennsylvania Museum. It now stands 12 feet high in his studio, almost finished, shrouded in white drapes.

Met at Kansas College

Mrs. Waugh, the former Alice Vail, began her career as a home maker with a course in home economics at the Kansas State College, where she first met Frank Waugh, who was also a student there. Soon after her graduation, they were married and, in 1902, he received his appointment at Amherst. Working together they have encouraged and fostered, in the words of her citation from her alma mater when she received her unusual degree, "sound bodies, sane minds, buoyant spirits, worthy ambitions and wholesome characters in their children."

Photo by E. H. Gabriel

An unfinished illustration (upper right) for "Warm Earth," to be published this spring by Oxford University Press, drawn by the author, Dorothy Waugh (shown in inset above). Miss Waugh was recently appointed to the faculty of Cooper Union, New York. An old photograph of the entire Waugh family, taken in 1905, shows Professor Waugh, Mrs. Waugh, Dan, Frederick, Dorothy, Esther, Albert, Sidney. (Insert at the right) Mrs. Waugh in cap and gown in which she received the Honorary degree of "Master of Family Life" from Kansas State College last spring.

What 'Dwight' Wants He Gets, Mother Says

By the Associated Press

Abilene, Kan.

"I hope Dwight will be a good boy and come home soon."

That's the venerable mother of Lieut. Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower, as she peers from behind the newspaper carrying the latest account of her famous son's North African exploits.

She lives with a woman companion in a modest home, studying newspaper and magazine stories of her boy.

All 5,658 residents of the General's old home town are equally keen about "Dwight."

"Abilene has not considered changing its name, or making Main Street Eisenhower Avenue—but it may happen yet," acknowledges Editor C. M. Harger of the Daily Reflector.

Hundreds of portraits of the General adorn Abilene home and store windows. An Eisenhower Day was celebrated recently, with flags bedecking the business district, and a huge meeting was held in the City Park with his mother as the guest of honor.

The Rotary Club last week made him an honorary member—and received a grateful acknowledgment by cablegram.

His North African successes are no surprise to his mother.

"I knew he would do something great," she said.

"You know, Dwight always gets what he wants, and though I don't see why we have wars, I hope he will win."

Mrs. Patton Gives 10-Point Plan For Army and Navy Wives

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Beatrice Patton, who is seeing her husband, Maj. Gen. George Smith Patton, through his third war, today had ten bits of advice for wives of Army and Navy men fighting overseas.

The former Beatrice Ayer of Boston has developed a witty philosophy, tempered by 25 major changes in her home address as the helpmate for 32 years of a man who made soldiering his profession and who now is commanding the American forces on the West Coast of Africa.

"I took the other two wars pretty hard," she said, referring to the Mexican campaign against Pancho Villa, in which her husband was aide to General Pershing, and World War I, in which he organized and commanded the first United States tank corps.

"One of the hardest things women have to bear in wartime is waiting," she said, recalling that when her husband came home from France in 1919, "having been grievously wounded and left for dead, and decorated for extraordinary heroism on the field of battle, he was in fine shape, but I was not.

"I had practically lost my health," she said, and that prompted her to draw up the following 10-point regimen:

1. Don't worry. Look on the bright side, smile—and if things are piling up and you can't see your way clear, try praying.
2. Keep healthy.
3. Write cheerful letters to your fighting men. You cannot ask advice from a man in Libya or Australia. The problems will be out of date by the time he gets your letters.
4. Never listen to rumors—and never, never repeat one.
5. Don't stop at the headlines when you read the paper. Buy a reliable newspaper and read the official communiqués and consult a map.
6. Don't turn on the radio every time you come in the house. Set yourself a stated time to listen to it.
7. Get yourself a regular job of war work, outside the home, even if it's only two hours a week.
8. Realize you are not the only one whose husband is away at war. Don't feel sorry for yourself.
9. When the fighting man is home on leave, make a holiday of it—not a family-problem study.
10. Keep your family intact—after all, that is what our men are fighting for—their homes.

Mrs. Gen. 'Ike'

By the Associated Press

Washington

"And roast beef, rare—potatoes, and coffee, please."

The private who was giving his order at the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Club to the friendly volunteer waitress might have felt a bit strange had he known to whom he was saying in the manner of hungry men: "And hurry."

She was Mrs. Dwight David Eisenhower, wife of General "Ike" Eisenhower, who is now leading American troops in the African campaign. For many months she has been giving a large part of her time to volunteer work for servicemen.

On Saturday night, when the news of the opening of the African campaign was received, she was visiting her brother-in-law, Milton Eisenhower, and his wife at Falls Church, Va.

Milton Eisenhower, as aide to Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War Information, knew in advance what was under way, and today he chuckled as he told how he let it come as a surprise to the womenfolk.

He kept the radio playing all evening and maneuvered to keep the two women within listening distance. Then, a few minutes after 9 o'clock, came the dramatic White House announcement.

The General's wife listened until 2 a. m. She was up early Sunday to listen to the radio until past midnight. She read the newspaper accounts.

Mrs. Eisenhower and the General have been close companions. "If she has a career," a close friend once said, "its name is 'Ike.'" They were married in 1916 in San Antonio, Texas, where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sheldon Doud of Denver, had a winter home and where the future General Pershing of this war, then a First Lieutenant, was stationed at Fort Sam Houston.

The intervening years saw them stationed at many Army posts. She has gone with him on his numerous transfers until this last spring when he was sent to London. The privates couldn't take their wives—and neither did the General. Mrs. Eisenhower remained in Washington.

She is a slim, slight woman of medium height. She has very large dark eyes and she moves with quick wren-like gestures. Witty and friendly, wherever she lives she soon becomes known as a good hostess because of a genuine liking for people.

Whether You Sow or Sew, It Is Looking Ahead That Counts

The second of a series of six "Why Sew?" articles appearing each Tuesday on this page.

By Evelina Jackson von Ladau

Director of the Jackson-von Ladau School of Fashion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you remember when you first decided to have a garden? All you had in mind were the beautiful pictures in the catalogues. Then you began to read and you found that there was much more to it than sticking a seed into the ground and picking the blossoms.

You discovered it was necessary to do a lot of planning in advance so that your plants designed themselves well, according to size and color. You organized your time so that while your hands were mechanically doing their chores your mind was busy making shifts and changes in your garden tapestry. Do you remember?

Sewing is like that. While you are cultivating, watering, weeding, keep in mind the flowers ahead and the chores will become automatic. The following suggestions will help you over the first problems and you will find that these hints together with your own experience will help you over many more. In the making of each garment there are discoveries to be made and you will become your own best teacher and willing pupil.

1. At first you will use a pattern. Let the actual lines of the garment determine your choice rather than the material pictured in the pattern sketch.
2. Promise to read directions, even the fine print!
3. Mark all notches with chalk or a loop of thread. Cutting weakens the seam.
4. Do not be afraid to use pins. Pin first one end, then the other, next the middle, etc. This distributes material equally and avoids collars that twist and puckered panels in the skirts.
5. Basting is a necessary nuisance.
6. Handle material with relaxed hands. Do not stretch or force. Pat pattern onto material, do not rub.
7. Be sure straight of goods checks with your pattern. The threads parallel to the selvage are known as the straight of goods. The bias is at an angle of 45 degrees to these threads.
8. Plan placement of entire pattern before cutting. We do not want a dress with one sleeve.
9. When you cut each piece put it with the others, in a pile, and leave it there. On one occasion a lovely collar was cut out of a piece which subsequently proved to be the yoke!
10. Run a row of machine stitching around neck, both back and front, as soon as it is cut out, to prevent stretching.
11. Press every seam as it comes off the machine, even though a sense of rush says "never mind." It is absolutely impossible to do it all when the garment is finished. Pressing does not mean sawing back and forth to a Viennese waltz but a dropping and lifting so that the seams are opened but not stretched. Before long you will add a "ham" (a partly spherical pad to press curves) to your equipment. Press in the direction of the straight of goods. Bias skirts become saggy when pressed waist to hem. Always use a damp cloth in pressing wool, and press on wrong side to avoid shine.
12. Run a basting thread down center front and back; this helps both your eye and tape measure.

Don't Oversew Your Clothes

13. There is more danger of oversewing than undersewing. A dress should appear to have grown naturally, rather than to have been labored over. Use French seams only on transparencies.
14. Always trim seams of collars and cuffs to one-eighth of an inch before turning to right side.
15. When shirring is required three rows is the minimum. Do all three rows leaving ends loose. Pull them together to desired length, then wind thread in a numeral eight around a pin placed at the end where the loose threads are. If the distance needs readjustment take pin out, loosen or tighten, then re-pin.
16. Fit only one-half the garment on yourself. Generally the greatest deviation from the pattern comes in the waistline, so let us use it as an example. Pin the skirt and blouse together on the left side. Run a line of basting on blouse where skirt comes. Run a line on skirt where it turns under to meet blouse. If there is shirring on blouse mark placement of shirring on skirt. Then take pins out. Fold blouse center back and front. Pin through the line of basting to other side, and baste line. Do same with skirt. Now complete waistline is accurately marked. Pin, baste, stitch.

You'll Need Old Zippers

17. There are many ways to drape or drawstring-close a dress, thus eliminating a placket. However, not all types of dresses or figures lend themselves to such treatment. Hooks and snaps are fidgety for beginners, which leaves zippers and a shortage. So, save all zippers from worn-out garments—the collection will surprise you. You will have no trouble putting one in provided you ease the material and do the first few by hand with backstitch.
18. Always put a garment on a hanger for 24 hours before marking the hem. This allows the material to take its weight, thus the hem will be even, permanently.
19. Hems that are too deep waste material and add unnecessary bulk, which interferes with the graceful fall of the skirt.
20. Always put a pin under a button before you sew it on; this prevents a strain line by giving it a shank. Have buttonholes done professionally while you practice on scraps.

Progress Comes Naturally

As your confidence grows through experience you will learn to change a pattern to suit yourself. You will learn the shapes of the parts and develop an instinctive sense of the "rightness of a line." If you decide on a lower yoke, you will add on to the yoke pattern and subtract the same amount from the blouse. If you wish to extend a shoulder line, you will add on to the body back and front, and take off from the head of the sleeve. If you wish to enrich a plain front you will sketch lines on the pattern in pleasing spacing and tuck your material in corresponding proportion. Then lay the pattern on your material and cut. Incidentally, this looks extremely professional and is so easy. You will find that you can cut a pattern anywhere you think it will be desirable, provided you add seam allowance on either side of the cut. You will recognize a "live or happy" line as it is known in the profession.

One of the best ways to become process-minded is to take a dress which is a worn-out favorite, carefully rip it apart, asking yourself why each row of stitching is placed where it is. Study the shape of each piece, marking back, front, sleeves and notches with chalk, so that you will not be like the little boy who took the engine apart and found he had 10 pieces left over when he put it together again. Press each piece, mark the straight of the goods, and you have a grand pattern. Be sure to select a material similar to the one originally used so that the fall will be the same. Try it!

Simple Arithmetic Problem

Gradually as your judgment for proportion develops, you will brush up on your arithmetic and learn that figures do not lie. Did you ever stop to think that a skirt is a matter of only five measurements? Waist; 6 and 10 inches down from waist; length; waist to hem, and hem width. Just for fun let us work out a four-gored skirt. Assume the waist is 26, the hips are 36 and 38, the length 27, the width 60 inches. Divide the waist, two hip measurements and width by 4 (the number of gores). This gives us 6½, 9, 9½, and 15. Take a large piece of wrapping paper and draw a line 27 inches long. At one end center the 6½ (3¼ inches extending at right angles on either side of your central line). Six inches below and parallel to it center the 9-inch line, 4 inches below that center the 9½-inch measurement, and at the far end center the 15-inch line. Connect the ends of the four lines. Now add ⅝ of an inch for seamage at waist and sides and 2 inches for hem at the bottom. There is a pattern with the first line that you drew representing the straight of goods.

Now substitute your own measurements for those that we assumed above (be careful when taking measurements not to pull the tape measure too tightly). Make your own pattern and then cut out four pieces of material. You will be surprised but your new skirt will fit perfectly!

Ceiling Abuses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In a campaign to enforce Office of Price Administration regulations more than 400 retail shops have been warned to stop violations and 600 other alleged violations are being studied and, if found to exist, will be prosecuted in Federal courts, Sylvan L. Joseph, Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, announced today. The alleged violations were found in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

Warnings were sent to retailers who, it was said, did not post ceiling prices in so they could be seen readily by customers. Abuses must be corrected or violators may face possible suspension of licenses, Mr. Joseph warned.

In a nation-wide check on chain groceries recently, the OPA found "many violations of price ceilings," Mr. Joseph reported.

"Three types of violations were found," he said: "Straight over-ceiling sales; selling a lesser quantity of a commodity without reducing the original ceiling price, and selling a commodity of deteriorated quality without reducing the original ceiling price. These cases are being reviewed and it is anticipated that the issuance of license-warning notices and, in some instances, criminal prosecutions will follow."

It Took War to Clean My Attic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the air-raid warden told me I must clear out my attic, to get ready for possible incendiary bombs, I admit I was heartsick. How could I bear to part with the accumulation of generations — grandfather's portrait, father's high school diploma, trunks loaded with costumes that looked like hand-me-downs from Mrs. Noah, dresses in which we children had had wonderful times playing grown-up.

Textbooks by the score brushed shoulders with G. A. Henty, and Marion Crawford seemed to enjoy the society of Oliver Optic and Conan Doyle. It was difficult to decide what to do with the things; where to send them where they could do the most good. But the charitable organizations attended to all that. Although it was a wrench getting rid of the household gods, and the attic looked rather barren, it gave me a chance to clean it so thoroughly that it soon shone like a hall prepared for a dance.

The many hours I have spent every spring going over the paraphernalia can now be devoted to more necessary tasks—but it took a world cataclysm to convince me of the fact.

Did you ever notice how one thing automatically leads to another? No sooner was the attic finished than I realized that there were many objets d'art, in other words, dust collectors, in the rest of the house, so I continued the good work. Before long my home seemed much more airy and livable, really more attractive, and certainly less work.

Bureau drawers and closets were gone over, and I know that if I should ever be obliged to move to smaller quarters, I should not find the job quite so staggering now.

What a gay, foot-loose feeling it is to have a comfortable place to hang one's hat, and not too many impediments cluttering up the house. As one friend remarked, "Somehow the older I grow the more I realize that it would be ideal to own just enough possessions to put into a trunk—nothing to clutter up one's life."

Unfortunate events sometimes turn out to be blessings in disguise!

Decade of Service Observed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

International House here, one of three such institutions in the United States, just observed the end of its first decade of service with demonstrated proof of its truly international flavor.

Along with the International Houses in New York, and in Berkeley, Calif., the institution here has served as the American home of thousands of students from lands all over the world.

The building, ground for which was broken in 1930, was made possible through a gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose father John D. Rockefeller, Sr., was for so long the financial mainstay of the university itself. Rising to an 11-story tower the building provides for more than 500 residents. It has facilities of a city within a city, including theater, restaurants, barber and beauty shops, library, gift shop, and recreation rooms, besides the sleeping and living quarters, study rooms and social centers.

Thousands of students from every continent have received here their introduction to American ways and have mingled with American students and with those from other foreign lands. One hears in the corridors here practically every language of the globe.

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The Soong Sisters' Loving Work For China's Future Citizens

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

More than 25,000 Chinese children—potential solid citizens of a future democracy of the Far East—are today receiving food, education and motherly love and comfort at scores of orphanages, nurseries and schools maintained or supervised in western China by two of the three famous Soong sisters, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and Mme. Sun Yat-sen.

Playing a commendable part in this world where every fifth child is Chinese, American money siphoned to China through the China Aid Council, member organization of the United China Relief here, has helped to sustain approximately 20,000 of the youngsters in Mme. Chiang's orphanages and 1,500 guerrilla and refugee children in Mme. Sun's nurseries and schools of the northwestern provinces.

The third Soong sister, Mrs. H. H. Kung, wife of the Chinese finance Minister, is also lending minor aid in these child-care activities, assisting her two sisters in their ventures, but her major social and administrative activities lie in other fields.

The immense job of rekindling the lamps of war-darkened China, the Council holds, means that there must be public or private assistance for an estimated 2,000,000 Chinese children who have suffered the loss of homes and security since the beginning of Japanese aggression in 1937. The still-expanding enterprises of the wives of China's generalissimo and of its great revolutionary leader have snatched thousands of these helpless mites from destruction and demoralization.

Capacity for Laughter

Mme. Chiang's orphanages, located in abandoned temples, converted public buildings, and even in hillside caves, shelter orphan children who have lost parents in air raids or floods, guerrilla-band youngsters whose fathers are away harassing the Japanese and the sons and daughters of refugees who may be thousands of leagues to the east or west.

"Chinese children are more sober than most American youngsters," the China Aid Council's report states. "In the orphanages they show a precocious realization of their responsibility toward their country. But the scars of deprivation, once healed, serve to sharpen their childish delight in simple joys, and their capacity for laughter is as great as that of children anywhere."

Approximately 500 children are maintained in each of 45 orphanages—boys and girls who are learning the history and geography of their country, who publish their own little newspapers, who sometimes serve as teachers for illiterate villagers, who run errands for the local Red Cross, who are learning self-reliance and how to make their own furniture and mend their own clothes.

Scattered among the thousands, Mme. Chiang reports, are four little boys who liked their orphanage so well that one night they left the grounds A. W. O. L. in search of "guests." Nothing was heard from them for several days and then they returned bringing with them 17 other little fellows, dirty, bedraggled and forlorn-looking.

When questioned about their absence, they replied:

"Oh, we thought of some other boys far away who were starving and homeless, so we went to get them. Here they are."

Given a bath once a week, washed daily, fed rice or millet gruel and fresh produce when obtainable, and drinking soya bean milk because cow's milk is almost unknown, these little tykes go through kindergarten and lower school, choose a field of specialization at 13 years and leave the orphanages at 16 or older.

Between classes and occasional air raids, the children play games, sometimes the ancient Chinese game of shuttlecock or the universal game of marbles. Little girls have their dolls and boys fly dragon kites. For the tiniest tots the equivalent of an American rocking horse is a wooden baby water-buffalo carved in the local manual training workshop.

Talented Children

Talented children go into special institutions when their orphanage days are over, some enter trades which they have already learned, others join the industrial co-operatives and many boys enter the Army and girls go into nursing.

Mme. Sun's projects, including 60 small nurseries and two training schools in the northwest, operate under the shadow of open warfare and guerrilla fighting. Some of the inmates have been gathered up by searching parties visiting shattered homes and shops in the wake of a Japanese raiding or bombing foray.

Despite inflated prices in China, the American dollar stretches a bit in helping these children, $154 caring for an orphan for a year and $5 meeting his needs for one month. American-aid goals set for 1943 by the China Aid Council call for provision of complete care and medical attention for over 9,500 children in homes, schools, and nurseries directly operated by the Soong sisters and 20,000 more children in institutions supervised by them.

Organized originally in 1937 as the American Committee for Chinese War Orphans, the American participation was merged with the China Aid Council two years later and now United China Relief raises the funds and allocates them to the council as a member body.

Upper left—New recruit for one of China's orphanages is interviewed. He walked a long way before he found refuge in one of the northern orphanages run by Mme. Sun Yat-sen, helped by funds sent by the China Aid Council. Upper right—Learning to write is a sober business to this Chinese child in an orphanage maintained by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek through the help of the China Aid Council. Lower left—Madame Chiang visits a shy newcomer at one of her war orphanages near Chungking. Lower right—Little sons of fighting guerrillas of the Northwest, now members of the day nurseries of Mme. Sun Yat-sen, holding a council of their own in democratic fashion.

For Informing The People

American Education Week grew out of the First World War. Twenty-five per cent of the men examined in the draft were illiterate; 20 per cent were physically unfit; many were foreign-born and had little understanding of American life. During the war, the schools were drained of teachers, especially men. In the fall of 1920, thousands of schools were closed for want of teachers. A campaign of public information was needed to correct this situation. A long-range program for the extension of education was needed to reduce illiteracy and physical unfitness. Members of the American Legion consulted with educators and the first American Education Week was observed in 1921.

The broad purpose of American Education Week has become that of acquainting the people with the needs, aims, and achievements of the schools.

Education Will Not Wait

When freedom is at stake, when the destiny of mankind hangs in the balance, when our flag and our men are at all fronts, those of us at home must pitch in, do what is to be done, go without many things, keep our chins up. But we must maintain the home front, too, especially for our children. They are the future. We can put off many things for the duration of the war, but the education of our children will not wait.

Education for Free Men Theme for 1942

"Education for Free Men" is the general theme for the twenty-second annual observance of American Education Week, November 8-14, 1942. This is a most appropriate theme, when the world is locked in a death struggle between freedom and tyranny.

Free men everywhere are fighting for freedom, for their very lives, for their children, and for the free world to be. From American factories there is pouring an ever swelling, gigantic flood of ships, guns, tanks, and planes. Millions of American men are in the service. This war means sacrifices for all of us. When freedom is at stake, when the destiny of mankind hangs in the balance, when our flag and our men are at all fronts, those of us at home must pitch in, do what is to be done, go without many things, and keep our chins up as we give every support to the men on the firing line.

But we must maintain the home front, too, especially for our children. They are the future. We must help them grow into sturdy, upright Americans—strong for the war, while it lasts; strong for peace when the war is done—prepared to be free citizens of the free world for which we are fighting. To this cause the schools of America are dedicated.

Never has there been a time in the history of America when the services of the schools were so essential. Many of the young people now in the schools will soon be directly involved in the war effort. All will take part in the life of the nation in the destiny-fraught years following the war when decisions will be made as to whether the freedom for which we now fight will endure.

Urgent Problems

Here are some of the urgent problems now confronting the schools. American Education Week is an opportunity to obtain greater professional and public understanding of these problems to the end that effective action may be forthcoming:

1. Widespread illiteracy as revealed by Census and Selective Service records.
2. Financing education in wartime.
3. Equalization of educational opportunity through federal aid.
4. Teacher shortage and morale.
5. Adapting the curriculum to wartime needs.

International in Scope

American Education Week has come to be international in scope. Canada has been participating in the observance for several years. Usually the dates and topics selected by the sponsors of the United States observance are taken over by the Canadian Teachers Federation. It has been suggested that what has been called American Education Week in the United States might well become American Education Week in the full sense of the term by becoming hemispheric in scope.

39 Colleges and Schools Close Due to War Conditions

By the Associated Press

Washington, D. C.

At least 39 colleges and professional schools either have closed their doors or merged with other institutions since last spring, records of the United States Office of Education and the American Association of Junior Colleges disclosed today.

Twenty-five of the 39 were junior colleges.

The Office of Education is in the midst of a statistical study of enrollments to determine the effect of the war on higher education.

Henry G. Badger, specialist who is working on the survey, said his information, still incomplete, showed that 14 institutions above junior college rank had succumbed so far, most of them giving as reasons lack of money, lack of students, or loss of faculty members of the armed forces.

The steady increase in junior colleges throughout the nation appeared to have been halted by the impact of the war, although a spokesman for the American Association of Junior Colleges said some of the larger junior colleges had actually increased their enrollments. Most of those which folded up were colleges of less than 100 students.

There are now 614 junior colleges, the association said, a net loss of 13 since last January. Although 25 have been lost, 12 new ones have opened up, and the association took the view that the situation was less gloomy than it might be, with many junior colleges offering more war courses and gaining in importance.

The number of junior colleges has risen steadily for many years. It was 408 in 1928, 521 in 1935, 575 in 1940, 610 in 1941 and 627 on Jan. 1, 1942.

Mr. Badger said his records showed that only four of the senior colleges losing their identities granted the Bachelor of Arts degree. These, he said, were: De Sales, Toledo, Ohio; St. Vincent's, Shreveport, La.; St. Joseph's Princeton, N. J.; and Yeshiva, New York City.

He also listed the following as closing or merging: Westminster Law School, Denver; Lamont School of Music, Denver; Los Angeles University of Applied Science, Los Angeles; Des Moines College of Law, Des Moines; Kentucky State College of Optometry, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; Graduate School of Jewish Social Science, New York City; Hartwick Theological Seminary, New York; Bridgeport City Normal School, Bridgeport, Conn.; Eastern State Normal School, Castine, Me.; and Posse Normal School, Kendall Green, Mass.

The American Association of Junior Colleges listed the following junior colleges which closed or merged: El Dorado Junior College, El Dorado, Ark.; Gunston Hall Junior College and Columbus University Junior College, Washington, D. C.; Emory Junior College, Valdosta, Ga.; Maine Township Junior College, Des Plaines, Ill.; Dowling College, Des Moines; Bethel Women's College, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Dodd College, Shreveport, La.; National Park College, Forest Glen, Md.; Hillman Junior College, Clinton, Miss.; Great Falls Junior College, Great Falls, Mont.; Hebron Junior College, Hebron, Neb.; Duncan Junior College, Duncan, Okla.; Bristow Junior College, Bristow, Okla.; Carnegie Junior College, Carnegie, Okla.; Holdenville Junior College, Holdenville, Okla.; Sapulpa Junior College, Sapulpa, Okla.; Tillman County Junior College, Frederick, Okla.; Rhinelander Junior College, Rhinelander, Wis.; Cumnock Junior College, Los Angeles; Marot Junior lege, Los Angeles; Marot Junior Colments, Ormond Beach, Fla.; Harrisburg Junior College, Harrisburg, Pa.; Arlington Hall Junior College, Arlington, Va.; Spokane Junior College, Spokane, Wash.

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A 'Living Newspaper' Among Polish Refugees

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

People the world over meet and greet each other with two questions. The first is "How are you?" and the second is "What's the news?" or its equivalent. The newspaper has become so established that we begin the day with it as a matter of course, pick up a fresh edition during the morning, another while we lunch and still another in the afternoon. And as we go home from theater or the movies the stands are displaying the early morning papers. Newspapers are everywhere, all the time, and so cheap that beggars can buy.

That is, for free people. But in these years not all people are free. Take the Poles who in 1939 to escape German domination crossed into Hungary. There was no Polish newspaper in Hungary then, and the Hungarian press—whether in Hungarian or German—was German dominated and naturally contained little about Poland and things Polish. Refugees have no radios. And how they longed for news!

He Had an Idea

A young Polish YMCA secretary in Budapest puzzled over the problem. He could get a wall newspaper written and on the board every day; but it would have to be brief and people would have to stand to read it. The Poles there had to work to live, not being in an internment camp, and came to the center only after four o'clock. It would not be pleasant to crowd around a bulletin to get the news. If funds were available he could get out a multigraphed sheet; but there were no funds that could be used for that purpose. Then he had an idea; he would inaugurate a "living newspaper."

Among the refugees were journalists, specialists in various fields, literary folk. He got them together and laid his plan before them. They agreed that it was good, outlined the work for the trial and made the assignments. An announcement went on the bulletin board that at a certain hour on a certain evening the first "issue" of the "living newspaper" would make its appearance.

Something of Everything

That evening the hall was crowded, with people standing. A well-known Pole was introduced and presented, that is, read the "newspaper," which in fact, to everybody's surprise and great satisfaction, it really was; news, advertisements, poetry, jokes, information useful to refugees, stories, sketches, editorial comment and all.

It was an immediate and immense success and thereafter a regular feature of the program on specified evenings. From Budapest the idea was sent on to refugee camps and centers in other parts of Hungary and other European countries. The "Zywy Dziennik" or "Living Newspaper" is now an established feature, an important morale preserver in Polish refugee life.

American Education Week
Nov. 8-14, 1942

Theme: Education for Free Men

Daily Topics

Sunday, November 8
Renewing Our Faith

Monday, November 9
Serving Wartime Needs

Tuesday, November 10
Building Strong Bodies

Wednesday, November 11
Developing Loyal Citizens

Thursday, November 12
Cultivating Knowledge and Skills

Friday, November 13
Establishing Sturdy Character

Saturday, November 14
Strengthening Morale for Victory

Easy Steps to Correct English

The Roving Family of Adverbs

12th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DO YOU SAY

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. May I come *real* early?		1. May I come *very* early?
2. Margaret is *real* eager to help.		2. Margaret is *quite* eager to help.

The correct sentences are at the right.

ADVERBS DESCRIBING ADJECTIVES

As you recall, an adjective is a word that describes (or modifies the meaning of) a noun; as *tall*—a *tall* man; or as *green*—*green* leaves. Have you ever thought about describing these words—*tall, green*—by such words as *very* or *quite*?

When wishing to describe an adjective, call upon the accommodating adverb because an adverb can describe an adjective as well as describe a verb.

You may desire to say that Ben is almost but not quite certain that he will win a prize. You could say:

1. Ben is *nearly* certain that he will win a prize.

(The adverb *nearly* describes the adjective *certain*.)

You may wish to state that a task is more difficult than a child can perform. You could say:

2. This task is *too* difficult for a child.

(The adverb *too* describes the adjective *difficult*.)

Until this lesson our adjectives have usually preceded our nouns; for example,

1. red rose (adjective *red* precedes noun *rose*)
2. blue sky (adjective *blue* precedes noun *sky*)

We could say:

1. The rose is *red*.
2. The sky is *blue*.

In each sentence the adjective (red, blue) follows the verb. Only with certain verbs (such as *is, are, was, were*) does the adjective follow the verb. Notice the location of the adjective in this exercise.

Exercise 1

Strike out the incorrect form.

Method: If the word describes an adjective, use an adverb.

1. Bernice is (sure, surely) eager to improve.
2. It is a (really, real) humorous situation.
3. The sentry is (extreme, extremely) careful.
4. Is this a (real, really) true experience?
5. The instructor was (sure, surely) alert.
6. Is Mabel a (real, really) good student?
7. Rhoda is (real, really) eager to join us.
8. Mother was (surely, sure) glad to see Edgar.

ADVERBS DESCRIBING OTHER ADVERBS

Sometimes we wish to describe an adverb itself. What word shall we use? Another adverb! This is the reason why we dare call an adverb a triple-service word. The three main activities or duties of an adverb are to describe a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Let us see how an adverb can describe another adverb: We may wish to express more concern than can be conveyed by this sentence:

Please speak carefully. So we say:

Please speak *quite* carefully.

(The adverb *quite* describes the adverb *carefully*.)

Or, we may wish to be less emphatic; that is, we may wish to modify a remark of this type:

Perry drove slowly. So we say.

Perry drove *rather* slowly.

(The adverb *rather* describes another adverb *slowly*.)

Exercise 2

Underscore the correct form.

1. Please drive (real, quite) carefully.
2. That boy speaks (quite, real) distinctly.
3. The explorer expressed himself (very, real) forcibly.
4. An airplane appeared (quite, real) suddenly.
5. That man walks (real, very) slowly.
6. Belle is (very, real) pleasantly situated.
7. This is (real, quite) satisfactorily written.

CONCLUSION: Thus far you have learned that an adverb does triple service: describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. You might say that an adverb belongs to a "roving family"—moving with ease among verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

In your next lesson you will find that adjectives perform many necessary activities.

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—surely (describes adj. eager); 2—really (describes adj. humorous); 3—extremely (describes adj. careful); 4—really (describes adj. true); 5—surely (describes adj. alert); 6—really (describes adj. good); 7—really (describes adj. eager); 8—surely (describes adj. glad).

Exercise 2: 1—quite (describes adv. carefully); 2—quite (describes adv. distinctly); 3—very (describes adv. forcibly); 4—quite (describes adv. suddenly); 5—very (describes adv. slowly); 6—very (describes adv. pleasantly); 7—quite (describes adv. satisfactorily).

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Through the Editor's Window

It Takes All Kinds

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I never take a quick trip to a distant section of the United States without marveling at the varied contributions of each section to the sum total that makes up our concept of "American." There is spiritual beauty in the idea of many individual native qualities and contributions harmoniously and voluntarily united to make up but one.

It is a quick trip to the heart of Texas that has just freshened these thoughts. How different the Texans from the people of Colorado with whom I renewed my acquaintance a few months ago, and also from the Californians I came to feel so close to in a similarly short time last winter! How different, too, from those dwellers of the "Deep South" known through several earlier visits. Now as I write this we are rushing through familiar sections of New York State whose inhabitants are like yet different in outlook and experience from those of my childhood Illinois, southern Wisconsin, and Ohio. And before this day is over there will be New England towns with their commons, their square houses, their white spired churches, and their people as distinct from those of Texas in outlook and experience as two native Americans can be, and yet as essential to the full expression of the American people.

* * *

A good many words, perhaps, to say a simple and familiar truth. It was the apostle Paul, wasn't it, who spoke of "diversities of gifts but the same Spirit"? (I Cor. 12.) In a national sense this is also true.

Many of us who have been transplanted from one region to another have had to learn to enjoy these "diversities," and to appreciate their contribution to the composite idea we call "America" before we could feel thoroughly at home in the new location. Today our boys in the Services are to a degree having this experience as they are moved from place to place.

A new kind of geography in our schools and a new exercise in fireside travel in our homes might well be a study of these "diversities" contributed by each of America's many sections or regions. When first I came to New England certain attitudes I felt there seemed to bother me. It was a study of why New England had so evidently been the perfect cradle of pure religion that led me to see instead of the counterfeit differences, the glorious special contributions of this region to American thought. Integrity, a strong sense of protecting what is unfolding, a preoccupation with the nature of God all down the years, can be found there. Counterfeit qualities sometimes ascribed to New England, like coldness, ultra conservatism, and intolerance can be met with patience when seen as but shadows of contributions so great.

* * *

And it is the same in other regions. Their very qualities which may seem different and a bit trying to the newcomer, may be the key to qualities without which the United States could not have its rich colorful contribution to make to the world. These regional contributions are often best brought out through contrast. We can learn to look for delightful differences—not for the sake of separation but for the sake of emphasizing oneness. And it is not only a joy but might be thought of as a duty of national citizenship to do so.

One can discern more truly what America is, if one searches out these qualities and contributions of each section. In a national and patriotic sense as well as in the higher, spiritual sense, the heart of Texas and the heart of New England have "diversities of gifts but the same Spirit."

A Tuesday Column

Census Report On Literacy

Data from the 1940 Census show that in the United States 13.5 per cent of the total adult population over 25 years of age has completed less than five years of schooling. In many states, notably in the South, this percentage ranges from 20 to 35 per cent. There are more than three times as many functional illiterates as college graduates in the United States. Of our adult illiterates in the United States:

4,200,000 are native-born whites
3,100,000 are foreign-born whites
2,700,000 are Negroes.

It is evident that there is still room for great educational progress in this nation which prides itself on its school system. American Education Week is dedicated to the achievement of such progress.

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write to school advertisers for information, please mention The Christian Science Monitor. This is a courtesy that schools greatly appreciate because it enables them to know the value of their Monitor advertising and helps them to supply the kind of information you as a Monitor reader desire to have.

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City Is Advised to Beware Stirring Up Hornets' Nest

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The City of Boston is planning to plow up parks, playgrounds, and other public land in order to plant Victory Gardens in anticipation of 'further food shortages' next year, and urges citizens to do the same on their land, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin disclosed." So began a recent news item, and it went on, in part: "In the first World War Franklin Park was one of several places partly converted to gardens."

Yes, Mayor Tobin, Franklin Park was one of several places. But if you'll go back in the records, you'll discover that the specific area in Franklin Park dug up and converted largely into a potato patch was the municipal golf course, second oldest public course in the United States, and the only public course in or near Boston at that time.

Out of the many acres of tillable land in Franklin Park, the then Mayor, James M. Curley, guided by the Park and Recreation Department, chose to dig up the golf course, on which so much money had been expended, and for two years deprived the golfers of their playground, at a time when the only public course in this section was drawing a yearly attendance of more than 40,000.

Nobody will gainsay that there is just as great need for Victory Gardens now as there was in the World War years of 1917 and 1918, maybe more, but Mayor Tobin and the committee which assists him in selecting his areas for such gardens will do well to avoid the "hornets' nest" that was aroused in 1917 when the golf course was temporarily ruined while there were so many other available areas that would have served the purpose equally well.

Cudgels Raised

Cudgels for the preservation of the golf course were raised at the time by others than the golfers directly affected. The Women's Golf Association of Boston had a meeting on May 7, 1917, at which the proposed disruption of the course was discussed and a letter written and sent to Mayor Curley and the Park and Recreation Department which read in part:

"We, the undersigned members of the W. G. A. of Boston, respectfully request that the plowing and planting of the Franklin Park golf course be postponed until other opportunities for raising of foodstuffs are exhausted. We are heartily in sympathy with the efforts being made to increase the crops of the country, but we feel that the number of people to be benefited by the food that can be raised in Franklin Park would be small compared with those who seek relaxation from their daily work. . . . Is there no other land in the City of Boston which might be taken for cultivation? Until it is absolutely necessary, we earnestly beg you not to deprive the people of their playground."

Much more could be written of the stir created by that affair of a quarter of a century ago, even of its possible political influences. The main point is, that nobody raised a voice against the city's participation in the Victory Garden drive of that time. Many of the golf clubs joined wholeheartedly in the movement, not by digging up their courses, but by utilizing other areas on their properties. Members volunteered their services, tilled the soil and gathered the crops. Seems to me I recall an item of the period relating how the Winchester Country Club's potato crop was sold at auction for something like $360. I never did hear how much of a crop was raised on the Franklin Park golf course, where the potatoes went, or if the city got one cent back to apply to the thousands of dollars it cost to revive the golf course, which was done under Mayor Peters in 1919.

Gentle Reminder

The main point is, a gentle reminder to Mayor Tobin and his Victory Garden Committee of the present era, that if they are going to "plow up parks, playgrounds, and other public lands," they should carefully look over the city's possessions in "other public lands" before utilizing the "parks and playgrounds." It is perfectly true, admittedly, that between the Franklin Park course and the George Wright, the city could have much more land available for crops than it had in 1917, without completely shutting off public links play, for in 1917 it not only had but the one course, in the Park, and that was only nine holes. It is equally true that today there are a number of public golf courses in and around Boston, where 25 years ago there was only one.

As a final word, it may be said about the golfers who used the Franklin Park course that those who were members of the Scarborough Golf Club, an organization formed among the Park golfers, showed their devotion to the game and their zeal in keeping their club alive by continuing to pay their dues in both the United States Golf Association and the Massachusetts and so retained their status in both associations even though their club was temporarily defunct.

P. G. A. Golf Is Doubtful Next Season

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Professional Golfers' Association of America, reporting a lucrative 1942 season, today peered through transportation and gasoline rationing difficulties and found 1943 tournament golf tagged with a question mark instead of a dollar mark.

Their winter tour limited to the Miami, Fla., and Pinehurst, N. C., North-South opens after cancellation of four California meets and the Augusta Masters' in April, P. G. A. representatives were uncertain, as well as indefinite, of next year's plans.

New Business

All present officers were re-elected: They are: Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, President: Frank Sprogell, Grand Rapids, Mich., Secretary, and Willie Maguire, Houston, Texas, Treasurer.

Observing that the $100,000 winter tour now is a $10,000 affair, Fred J. Corcoran, P. G. A. Tournament Manager who soon will leave overseas with a Red Cross service club, said, "Gasoline rationing is what really hurt us because we couldn't guarantee appearance of our players at any set place and time"

P. G. A. Willing

The P. G. A. left no doubt about its willingness to co-operate in the war effort. It has contributed $250,000 to war relief this year, and 198 players of its 1,624 membership have joined the armed forces, including Vic Ghezzi and Sam Snead, last two winners of the association's championship.

In the last year, 500,000 persons watched 26 P. G. A. tournaments, and purses totaled $155,000, only $20,000 less than the previous year. Three summer meets in the East were canceled because of gas rationing, which accounted for most of the decrease.

Bob Hope and Bing Crosby played in 40 P. G. A. sponsored matches and stimulated a million dollar war bond sale. Babe Ruth was another willing co-operator in the exhibitions.

Andover-Exeter Rivalry

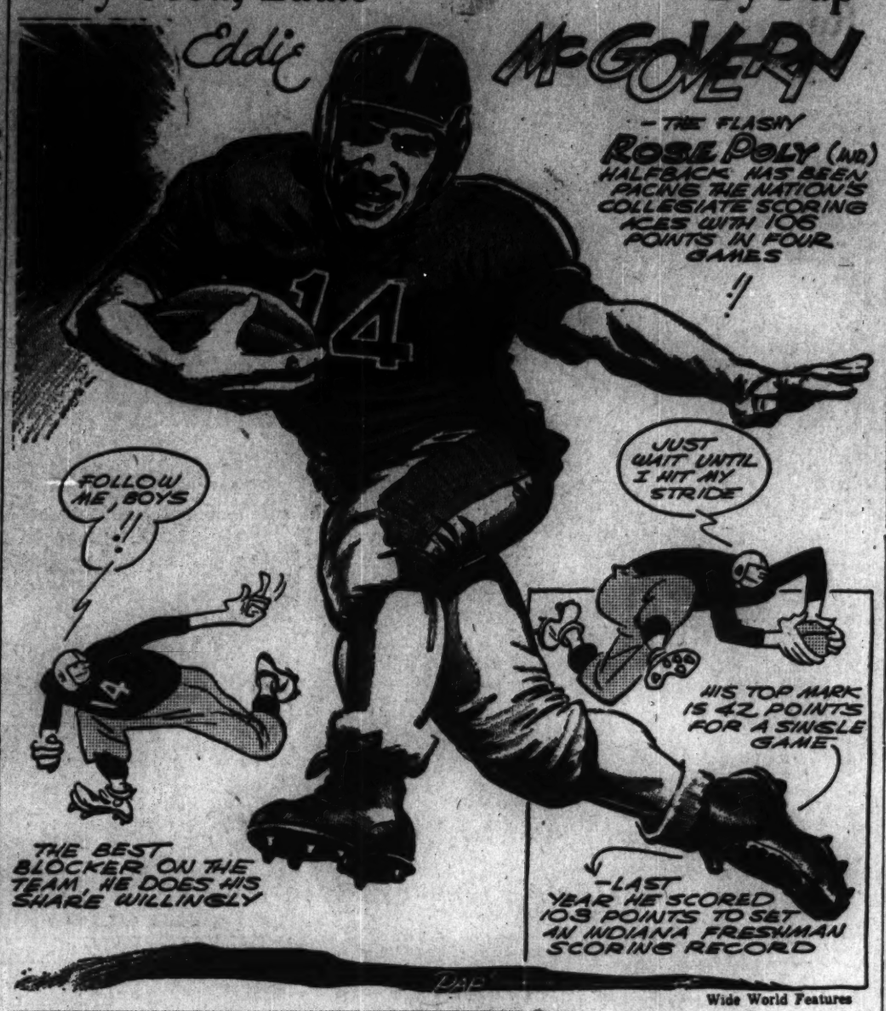
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 10—With but four days to go to the climax of the season, the encounter this Saturday with Exeter, Andover's football team has entered its final week of practice at full strength. Coaches Steve Sorota, Ed Flannagan, and Jack Meany will have available all but one man who started with them last September.

On the basis of the season's record thus far, Andover seems to have a slight edge, having beaten the Harvard Freshmen 13-6, while Exeter was beaten by them once and tied them 6-6 last week. By and large, however, the twoteams have run parallel thus far, each losing to Yale, but each showing plenty of power against weaker teams.

The game will be held at Brothers Field at Andover at 2 p. m. The Andover-Exeter soccer game, originally scheduled for Wednesday, Nov. 11, will be played at 11 a. m. Saturday, Nov. 14, at Andover.

Very Good, Eddie —By Pap'


Eddie
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!!
FOLLOW ME, BOYS
!!
JUST WAIT UNTIL I HIT MY STRIDE
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THE BEST BLOCKER ON THE TEAM, HE DOES HIS SHARE WILLINGLY
—LAST YEAR HE SCORED 103 POINTS TO SET AN INDIANA FRESHMAN SCORING RECORD
PAP

Wide World Features

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Big League Rumors and Facts

Fuel for the Hot Stove League . . . Rumors that either Steve O'Neill or Merv Shea will manage the Tigers in 1943 are circulating about Detroit. Del Baker, however, is still in the driver's seat . . . The Browns made a very attractive offer to Branch Rickey before he went to Brooklyn. Thus, the new Dodger general manager sent the following telegram to President Don Barnes: "It is Brooklyn. I want you to know that I appreciate very much your generous consideration in our several conferences. You are a good sportsman and deserve success with the Browns. I wish for you every good thing. The offer here became simply compelling, and I mean just that. Always kindest regards, Branch Rickey."

Sunday and night games in Cleveland Stadium in '43, and the rest at League Park. Bad news for the Tribe's sluggers. Babe Ruth took one look at the Stadium some years ago and remarked: "The Indians will never win here." . . . Joe Gordon before the World series had a talk with Commander Tom Hamilton of the Navy, results of which may soon be announced. . . . Pvt. Bib Falk has been assigned to the recreational department at Randolph Field . . . Branch Rickey, who is supposed to get about $80,000 in straight salary and bonuses at Brooklyn, once worked for $35 a month as a school teacher.

The Chicago baseball writers will hold their annual banquet on Dec. 1 in the Morrison Hotel . . . George Jeffcoat, bought by the Braves from Nashville, pitched for Casey Stengel at Brooklyn a few years back . . . Bob Kennedy of the White Sox, whose rifle right arm is one of the best in the majors, bowls lefty . . . The latest rumor out of Washington says that the majors and double-A minors will be urged to continue operations in '43 . . . Joe Gordon, tagged as a good "money" player, has hit .266 in World Series and .083 in All-Star play.

Umpire Bill McGowan describes George Case of the Senators as "the most improved ball player in the American League last season." Some Washington folk think Georgie should have had the most valuable player award . . . Dick Coffman, a familiar name in big league circles a while back, is planning a comeback on the mound and has started training at his home in Knoxville, Tenn. The 36-year-old right-hander worked in 46 games for Knoxville in '42, winning 13 for that last-place outfit . . . "Pride of the Yankees" is still playing to good crowds.

Interesting statistics: The Reds' pitchers walked 266 batters in 77 home games at Crosley Field last year and 265 in the same number of contests on the road. The same hurlers yielded 24 home runs at Cincinnati and 23 elsewhere, and gave up 218 runs at home and 217 away . . . Frankie Frisch thought of joining the armed forces, but probably will try to finish out the final year of his Pittsburgh contract . . . Bill Walsingham, Sam Breadon's nephew, who was to share part of the work in the Cardinal front office left by Branch Rickey's departure, is shopping around for a spot in the Navy.

Red Barrett, recently purchased by the Braves from Syracuse and the International's most valuable, worked in 12 N. L. games with the Cincinnati Reds over a period of four trial stretches and never was defeated. He won three times . . . The Sporting News announces the following all-star rookie nine: Lupien, Clary, Pesky and Kurowski on the infield; Musial, Holmes and Novikoff in the outfield; Lamanno catching, and Hughson, Beazley and Borowy on the mound . . . Baseballs autographed by Babe Ruth and Ty Cobb netted $25,000 in a Victory Bond rally at Detroit.

It is the contention of one critic that the Indians will play only

E. L. Meeting Soon

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. (AP)—The Eastern Baseball League will hold its annual fall meeting Sunday (1 P. M.) at Binghamton, N. Y., Thomas H. Richardson, league President, announces.

Among other things, the league will vote on proposed amendments to the National Association rules and will elect a vice-president to succeed John Quinn, of Hartford, the incumbent.

Meatless Turkey

MONMOUTH, Ill. (AP)—Monmouth College and Knox College meet in their 56th game Saturday and the winner will get a turkey.

They won't find much meat on it, however, for it is a bronze turkey trophy, emblematic of the many years when the game was a Thanksgiving Day fixture.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 10 (AP)—The mighty Eddie McGovern of Rose Polytechnic Institute, the nation's leading collegiate football scorer, has a rival on his own team. It's his good friend, Francis Hillenbrand.

While elusive Eddie ran his season total points to 135 in last Saturday's game with Hanover, the diminutive Hillenbrand was scoring three touchdowns to boost his own total to 55 points—a tally not to be sneezed at even in the Indiana Conference.

Twin Offensive

These lads have formed a formidable twin offensive. A week ago Rose Poly beat Franklin, 60 to 21, with McGovern scoring 35 points and Hillenbrand 19. Last Saturday it was Rose Poly 61, Hanover 2, with McGovern registering 29 points to Hillenbrand's 18.

Both are sophomore engineering students who attend classes from 8 a. m. to 4 and 5 p. m., averaging little better than an hour a day for practice. McGovern is 20; Hillenbrand just turned 21.

Personal Friends

"These two boys are great personal friends," Coach Phil Brown said. "In spite of their active scoring rivalry, each will block beautifully for the other." Of Hillenbrand, a 160-pounder and slightly lighter than McGovern, Brown said, "He's a boy who just loves to play football."

In Saturday's game, McGovern made a 65-yard, a 2-yard and two 25-yard runs to score his four markers, while Hillenbrand ran for three tallies on 30, 45 and 65-yard runs.

Hillenbrand, a cousin of Billy Hillenbrand, star of Indiana University, played on the same teams with Billy at Reitz Memorial High School, Evansville.

Sports Around the Hub

Eagles Climb Rapidly

It is suggested in some quarters that Notre Dame may squeeze Boston College out of the bowl picture, chiefly because the Mid-West powerhouse is understood to be interested in a post-season grid date for the first time since its 1925 trip to the Rose Bowl. However, the weekly Associated Press poll laughs off the suggestion. In the short space of four weeks the Eagles have climbed from 10th to third on the national list, with the end not yet in sight.

It will be noted that the Eagles polled 10 first-place votes and in that respect were only four behind second-place Georgia Tech. Notre Dame, though, received only one vote for the top spot and slipped to fourth place.

You might call Bob Nichols of Rhode Island State the Leslie MacMitchell of New England cross-country circles. Nichols yesterday won the N. E. crown for the fourth consecutive time at Franklin Park, leading a field of 169 runners from 14 colleges across the finish line in 21m. 15s. It was the 30th annual run. Nichols, therefore, equalled Don Smith's (Maine) record of winning once as a freshman and three times for the varsity. Rhode Island also won the team prize.

Lack of man-power has hindered the Bruins, who at the moment are practicing in Toronto for Thursday's game with the Maple Leafs. Art Ross had only 12 skaters at Detroit and Chicago with Bill Cowley out of action and is on the lookout for additions. Cowley will be ready for the Boston Garden opener with Rangers on Saturday. That game, incidentally, will not be played for the benefit of the Red Cross. The Bruins' four-game Red Cross schedule has been revised and will be announced following anticipated approval by the Treasury Dept.

Briefs. . . . Art Johnson of the Braves, the Winchester boy who made good in the big leagues, has joined Uncle Sam's Navy as a third class yeoman. . . . The pregame Harvard-Brown get-together is booked for The University Club Friday evening at 7:30. Skip Stahley, Henry Lamar, Bump Hadley, George Carens and Vern Miller will be at the speakers' table. . . . William C. Palson of Winchester is the new Harvard varsity cross-country captain. He succeeds another Winchester boy, Fred Phinney. Palson finished seventh in the recent Heptagonal meet.

A lone N. H. L. date tonight sends the Chicago Black Hawks against the Rangers at New York . . . Gordie Lyle, out for the season with an injury, may have been in many standout plays on the Harvard gridiron, but the one which looms above the field is his catch of that game-winning pass against Princeton a week ago last Saturday . . . Al Schacht, now a restaurant owner in New York (137 East 52nd Street), has asked the baseball writers to name an all-time all-star team, no simple task . . . Dolph Camilli's reasons for quitting the Dodgers and trying for a piloting job on the West Coast can probably be explained in one word—expenses. Foreseeing wholesale 1943 salary reductions, Dolph no doubt figures that after expenses of moving his family East were deducted—plus the income tax—he would not have enough left to make the journey worth while.

American Athletic Picture Is Seeing Definite Change

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is little doubt that the American of the future will be a better man athletically than he has been in the past 20 years. The Army, the Navy, and the Marines are making sure of that with their various programs. College athletics are following along the same line. And now a program is even being installed in the high schools in the interest of greater physical fitness.

One of the men responsible for installing the program in the high schools is Lieut. Col. Ted Banks, whom Boston sports followers will remember as the coach of the Idaho team which came here in 1940 only to be smothered by Frank Leahy's B. C. powerhouse 60-0. Colonel Banks reported on his new job at the grid writers' meeting at the Lenox yesterday, and his remarks bring light to the subject of why such intensive athletic training is necessary.

Poor Job

"We have done a poor job of physical training in this country," he began. "There has been too much tossing of a basketball around instead of proper exercising, with the result our soldiers are inferior to their opponents. We took men into the Army who couldn't chin themselves or do even one pushup from the floor. After their Army training they were sent out to face the Japanese, and found to be inferior. Believe it or not, we had more casualties because our men were not in condition than we had from Japanese bullets."

This situation, however, he was glad to say, is changing, and the men now being sent out to the front are rugged enough to match their enemies. Especially were his remarks on the paratroopers enlightening, and if you want an example of just how rugged our boys are becoming, listen to this:

"Those paratroopers have to be in condition," Colonel Banks declared, "and believe me, they are. They do a lot of tumbling, and they do it from six-foot towers. They run six miles every week. And one boy, after sprinting 300 yards, did 634 situps from the floor!"

He praised Dick Harlow of Harvard and Denny Myers of Boston College for the shape their teams are in. "We need the kind of endurance you have built up in your boys to win this war," he said.

Remarkable Record

Myers elaborated on the kind of exercise his squad indulges in before every practice session, and credited this type of work with making every man available every Saturday. In six straight games, none of which has been of the picnic variety, Denny has only lost one man for one game.

The Eagle boss explained an amusing play his boys pulled against Temple, wherein Guard Giannelli, whose 230 pounds hardly make him a swivel-hipped ball carrier, wound up with the ball to make 11 yards and a first down. From the press box it was thought Giannelli had picked up a fumble.

Takes Off Tension

"That play was never meant to see the light of day in a game," explained Myers. "We only added it to our offensive repertoire to relieve the monotony of the practice grind. You know how it is—it sometimes takes off the tension when you do something different, and everyone gets a laugh when our 'svelte' guards wind up lumbering with the ball. Our quarterback, Wally Boudreau, called the play just for a laugh in the game, I guess, for after he had handed Giannelli the ball, he faked to another back and wound up looking directly at me at the bench. he never cracked a smile."

Lew Manly of Tufts came through in his usual humorous style. "A week ago you heard Chick Justice of New Hampshire (undefeated and untied) tell you how tough he knew Tufts was going to be. And I guess no one was more surprised than Mr. Justice when we really turned out to be tough." (Tufts led New Hampshire for the first half, and might have won the ball game except for fumbles.)

Still Friends

Foxy Flumere of Northeastern and Walt Holmer of Boston University were still friends after the Terriers' five-touchdown triumph last Saturday. Foxy thanked Walt for keeping the score down, "for it could have been 75-0 just as well."

Two officials made their first appearance, Referee Paul Swaffield and Linesman Joe McKenney. McKenney, who worked the Fordham-L. S. U. game last Saturday, said that the Rams have an excellent backfield and that L. S. U. was not that much better than Fordham as their 26-13 margin would indicate.

Harry Marr, Eagle end coach, reported more fully on Fordham, while Earl Brown told what Harvard might expect from Brown this week end.

Georgia Elevens Maintain Top Places in Team Vote

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—It isn't likely that last Saturday's collection of upsets will be duplicated this week end but that doesn't mean there won't be a lot of shifting in the next Associated Press poll to determine the 10 best collegiate football teams.

Right now Georgia and Georgia Tech are at the top of the ladder of public opinion as expressed by 112 experts and it isn't likely that the Sinkwich, Davis, Trippi & Co. outfit will be much disturbed by Chattanooga.

But Georgia Tech, with its head coach ordered from the gridiron through illness, runs smack into Alabama, in second place two short weeks ago and still in fifth position despite its defeat by Georgia.

Another battle finds fourth-place Notre Dame tangling with Michigan, in sixth place although it lost earlier in the season to both the Iowa Pre-Flight Cadets and to Minnesota.

The complete first 10, with their earlier votes in parenthesis and their points figured on a basis of 10 for each first place vote:

Georgia (85)	1088
Georgia Tech (14)	988
Boston College (10)	819.5
Notre Dame (1)	722.6
Alabama	418.6
Michigan	349
Wisconsin	208.6
Texas	207.6
Tulsa (1)	205.5
Ohio State (1)	204.6

Other games involving leaders on Saturday's program have Boston College, No. 3, entertaining Fordham; Wisconson meeting Northwestern, Texas opposing Texas Christian, a former member of the select 10, and Tulsa pounding against the Baylor line.

Although neither club is in the first grouping, a game involving two of the country's better teams finds Iowa, No. 12, invading Minnesota, No. 16.

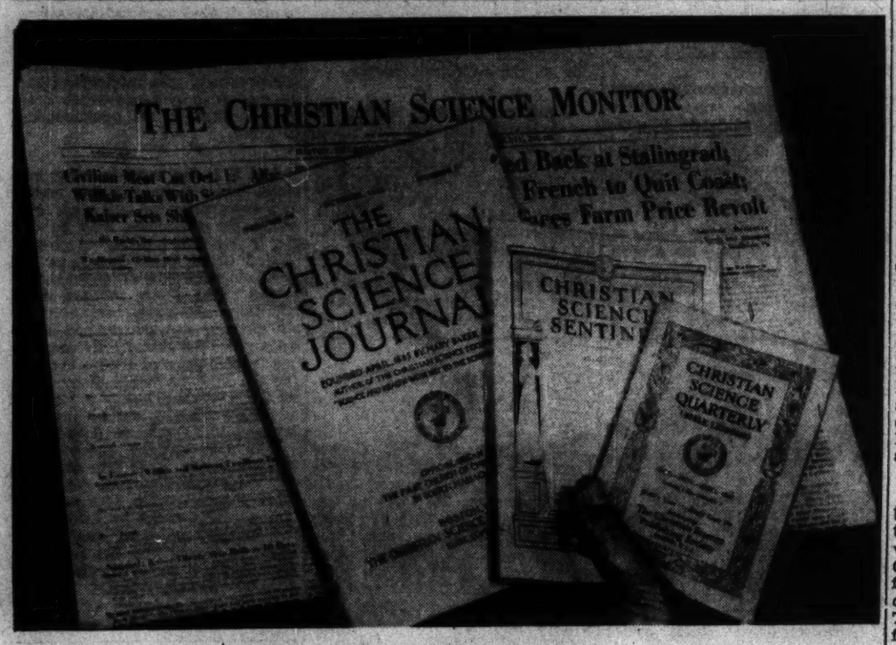
The second 10: Tennessee, Iowa, Illinois, Washington State, William & Mary, Minnesota, Penn, University of California at Los Angeles, Hardin-Simmons, Williams.

The Old College Try

Associated Press

Nose Dive in Minneapolis Game

Joe Silovich, Minnesota halfback, takes a nose dive after striking the tough Indians line for yardage in the fourth quarter of the Minnesota-Indians game at Memorial Stadium, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 7. Pat Pihos, Hoosier right end (82) is at left. Indians won, 7 to 0.



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Commerce and Finance

Senator Proposes Higher Taxes; Urges 10 P. C. Sales Levy

Business and Industry

Cotton Crop Estimate On Nov. 1 Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that the indicated production of cotton this year is 13,329,000 running bales, based on Nov. 1 conditions, compared with 13,818,000 bales forecast a month ago, 10,774,000 bales produced last year, and an average production of 13,109,000 bales during the 10 years 1931-40.

Of the decrease of 489,000 bales from a month ago, more than two-thirds occurred in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas where a considerable proportion of the crop remains to be ginned, the department said. Insect infestation contributed to the decrease in Texas and Oklahoma, the department said, adding that heavy rainfall had delayed picking and caused some loss in harvesting.

"There are also complaints of losses due to scarcity of labor," the report said.

Further crop reductions were reported in Atlantic Coast states because of losses from excessive rains in October. Little change from a month ago was indicated for prospects in Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, and western irrigated areas.

The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned to Nov. 1 totaled 9,726,443 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 7,961,157 bales to that date a year ago, and 9,088,870 bales two years ago.

The crop reporting board estimated the acre yield of cotton this year is 274.9 pounds, compared with 285.0 pounds indicated a month ago, 231.9 pounds produced last year, and 215.0 pounds the average production in the 10-years 1931-40.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The nation's cotton growers will decide on December 12 whether they want marketing quotas in effect next year.

Fixing the date for the referendum, Agriculture Secretary Henry Wickard today urged retention of the quotas because, he said, in wartime they hold marketing of cotton in line with demand and prevent over-expansion of acreage.

"The nations supplies of manpower, machinery, chemicals, and transportation and storage facilities are expected to be considerably tighter next year, and we must use these things to produce and market only crops that are urgently needed in the war effort," Mr. Wichard declared.

The Agriculture Department said the nation has nearly two years' supply of cotton on hand, though the percentage of shorter staples and lower grades was higher than usual.

Federal Reserve Workers Enroll In Bond Buying Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rear Admiral Charles Conard, chairman of the interdepartmental war savings bond committee, presented to chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board and other governors of the board a certificate certifying that all of its 435 employees had enrolled in the pay-roll deduction program.

The board employees subscribed a total of 10.7 per cent of the gross pay roll of the board.

The Federal Reserve workers thus became the second federal agency to achieve 100 per cent enrollment, the National Mediation Board being the first.

Exclusive of the War Department with its more than 800,000 employees, approximately 900,000 federal workers have arranged for pay-roll deductions to purchase war savings bonds since the government's campaign began July 1 The report of the War Department has not yet been received by the war savings organization.

Insurance Benefits Below a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Total payments to life insurance policyholders and beneficiaries during the first nine months of 1942 totaled $1,792,035,000, against $1,897,979,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

Classified by type of payment, data for the comparable periods are as follows:

	First 9 Months 1942	First 9 Months 1941
Death Benefits	$740,941,000	$781,400,000
Endowments	185,121,000	196,826,000
Disability	72,826,000	75,845,000
Annuity Payments	121,518,000	117,877,000
Surrender Values	340,598,000	436,530,000
Dividends to Policyholders	313,364,000	319,981,000
Total	$1,792,035,000	$1,897,979,000

Controversy Over Defunct Newspaper Title Settled

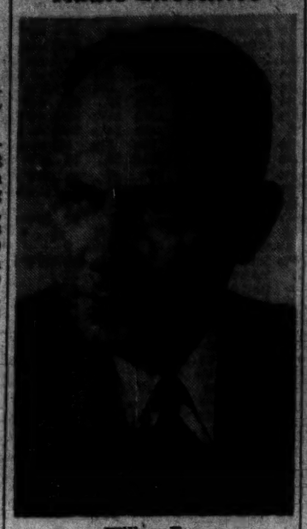
KANSAS CITY (AP)—A compromise over a title controversy to the defunct Kansas City Journal-Post Company's physical property has cleared the way for its liquidation.

Morris Schapiro of Baltimore agreed title to all real estate, the plant and equipment of the newspaper should be vested in William B. Bostian, creditor's trustee.

In a trustee's sale it was agreed Mr. Schapiro should receive the first $176,000. After the cost of the sale is deducted, Mr. Bostian is to get the next $75,000 for creditors; Mr. Schapiro the next $34,000 if realized with any remaining receipts to be divided 60 per cent to Mr. Schapiro and 40 per cent to the trustee's account.

The newspaper ceased publication March 31.

Radio Executive



William Fay

Elected vice-president in charge of broadcasting activities for the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., succeeding the late E. A. Hanover. Mr. Fay has been associated with broadcasting since 1923. He is general manager of Stromberg-Carlson's stations WHAM and W51R.

Holders of Maine Utilities' Stock To Vote on Merger

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The proposed merger of the Central Maine Power Company and the Cumberland County Power and Light Company has been submitted by mail to 16,810 stockholders with decision scheduled for special meetings of shareholders in the two companies at Augusta and Portland, Nov. 18.

Central Maine would absorb Cumberland, creating a $113,000,000 organization bearing the name of the former. It would continue to supply electric service in the 14 counties of lower and central Maine, gas and water service in a few communities, and operate bus lines in greater Portland.

Becoming one of the largest single utility operating companies in New England, the consolidated concern would have a total power production, officials said, of nearly one billion kilowatt hours and annual operating revenues of approximately $16,700,000.

According to a statement of July 31, 1942, the new company would have, officials said, total fixed assets of $101,000,797, with electric properties accounting for $96,047,953. Bonds outstanding, after retirement of Cumberland issues, would total $51,256,000 plus 10-year serial notes of $5,000,000. Preferred stock would total $20,689,400 and common, $16,635,677.

Senator-Elect Quits His Corporation Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10—Albert W. Hawkes, New Jersey's Republican United States Senator-elect, has announced that he is resigning his $100,000-a-year position as president of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., so that he may better fulfill his new public duties. The salary of a Senator is $10,000. His resignation was to be presented to the board today. Whether he would remain as chairman of the board was not determined.

"It is my intention to attend all meetings of Senate committees to which I am assigned as far as it is humanly possible to do so," Mr. Hawkes said. "I also expect to be in my seat in the Senate chamber at all times when the interest of my constituents require my presence there."

Mr. Hawkes will leave tomorrow for a three-weeks' rest trip to the west coast, where his daughter, Mrs. Morgan Padelford, lives.

Officials on Tour Study Small Firms

WASHINGTON (AP) — Accompanied by representatives of the Smaller War Plants Corporation and the Office of Price Administration, members of the House Small Business Committee left Washington this last week-end for a month-long investigatory tour of the South and Southwest.

Between Monday, when it holds hearings in St. Louis, and December 11, when it meets at Charlotte, N. C., the committee will call upon small industry representatives and obtain their views in Memphis, November 11; Dallas, November 13; Houston, November 17; New Orleans, November 25; Jacksonville, November 27; Birmingham, December 4, and Atlanta, December 8.

The purpose of the investigation, said Chairman Wright Patman (D-Texas), is to obtain first-hand an idea of the problems of small business and the progress made by government agencies in helping solve them.

Exchange Seat Highest in Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of a New York Stock Exchange membership reached the highest level in more than a year with the transfer of two seats at $30,000 each, a rise of $3,000 over the previous transfer. The low price for this year was $17,000, recorded in the spring. The seat price range in 1941 was $35,000 to $19,000. Exchange membership values have moved up consistently the last few months in token of moderately increased stock market activity.

Taber Would Raise Taxes, Cut Spending

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Reversing the old political axiom, Representative John Taber (R-NY), ranking minority member of the House Appropriation Committee and a leader of the congressional economy bloc, today advocated higher taxes and lower appropriations.

He outlined a two-point fiscal program for the incoming Congress that included a 10 per cent general sales tax which he estimated would raise approximately $5,500,000,000, and slashes aggregating $1,000,000,000 in non-essential spending.

Mr. Taber expressed belief a 10 per cent sales tax with no exemptions probably would be the only way to raise a substantial amount of new money.

"The people don't enjoy paying high taxes," the veteran New Yorker said in an interview, "but they won't kick if the war is conducted efficiently.

"The election represents a demand on the part of the people that we get rid of unnecessary expenditures and force the President to go all-out for the war effort."

That can be done, he said, only by cutting down or eliminating appropriations for many government agencies, such as the Work Projects Administration and the National Youth Administration, both of which he said should be abolished, and cuts in the Labor Departments, the Federal Security Agency, a dozen independent offices, War Department civil functions, and the publicity bureaus of various Federal bureaus.

"We could cut out a total of about a billion dollars, and with Congress in its present frame of mind, we'll do it," he asserted.

Mr. Taber accused Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, of "running the thing in the most incompetent and lawless manner that anything was ever run" and of being "a menace to the successful prosecution of the war."

Wickard Says Aid For Less Essential Vegetable Crops Out

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard advised farmers that the Department "could not assist with production or marketing of less essential winter vegetable crops."

Mr. Wickard said he issued the statement to enable farmers to make the "most intelligent adjustments possible" in their plans.

On the list of less essential vegetables were cantaloupes, cucumbers, cauliflower, eggplant, watermelons, bleached celery, head lettuce, green peppers, asparagus and artichoke.

In general, the maximum suggested acreage for these vegetable crops range on a national basis from 70 to 85 per cent of 1942. Mr. Wickard advised, however, that farmers planning to grow these crops take into consideration these facts:

1. The Department will not undertake to furnish labor for production and will not pay for the transportation of either Mexican or domestic workers to be employed for this purpose.

2. If the transportation situation or supplies of packaging materials becomes so critical that priorities must be established, "as well may be the case," the Department will recommend that less essential crops be rated sufficiently low to permit transportation and packaging materials for them only after provisions have been made for the needs of the more essential crops.

3. The use of nitrogen fertilizer for less essential crops will be reduced to 50 per cent of 1942 use.

Mr. Wickard added broccoli to the list of crops regarded as essential.

Colo. & So. Seeks Debt Adjustment

DENVER (AP)—The Colorado & Southern Railway has filed a petition in federal district court seeking authority to voluntarily adjust its indebtedness as permitted under revised provisions of the Federal Bankruptcy Law

John L. Rice, campaign attorney, said the prompt application of the new provisions—signed by President Roosevelt Oct. 16—is sought to forestall being forced into formal bankruptcy.

The railroad, until October 21, had been in default of more than $1,000,000 in interest payments due May 1 on its bonded debt of $53,000,000. The proposed adjustment would mean a sharp reduction in interest payments on refunding and extension bonds, and in the general mortgage bonds.

Watch Makers' Anti-Trust Case Demurrers Overruled

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Simon H. Riskind overruled demurrers in which three leading watch manufacturers attacked the validity of indictments accusing them of conspiracy with dealers to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

"There is no merit to the contention that the acts charged are consistent with the lawful rights of the defendants to select their own customers," said the judge.

The defendants are the Waltham Watch Company, the Hamilton Watch Company, and the Elgin National Watch Company.

Thar's Scrap in Them Thar Gold Mines

Upper: Huge ball mills remaining on a hillside near old Central City, Colo., scrap from abandoned machinery is now being broken up and transported down the mountains to the blast furnaces of the gold-mining operations of Colorado. Inset: Tons of iron are contained in these abandoned fragments of the heavy equipment once used to extract gold from rock mined at an old Colorado ghost town. Such Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. at Pueblo.

Wealth of Scrap Metal Found In Abandoned Colorado Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUEBLO, Colo.—Old gold and silver camps of the Rockies, compelled to close down by a War Production Board order, may in effect become scrap iron mines, and provide some employment for a time at least. For no industry on earth was ever more prodigal of machinery, than that of gold and silver mining.

It takes big machinery, which in the old days was painfully transported over the mountain trails piece by piece and put in place, to reduce hard quartz, granite, and breccia to the flour-fineness necessary for the gold to be extracted. Huge stamp and ball mills, once in place, were more likely than not to be abandoned when the veins ceased to be productive and the miners went elsewhere.

Thousands of tons of such big scrap lie in the Rockies today—much of it is being brought down the highways to the furnaces of the Colorao Fuel & Iron Company here.

Likewise, mines and mills were prodigal users of rubber, and two women alone, in the old mining town of Alma, gathered 2,940 pounds of old rubber from dumps alone.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in urging the collection of scrap, for a time overlooked the biggest single source of scrap in Colorado, however.

This is the company's own dump, which has been growing for nearly half a century, is now about two miles long, several hundred feet wide and 100 feet high. It contains 6,000,000 tons, and M. S. Patterson of New York, a representative of Interstate Engineering & Machinery Company, estimated that it contains a possible half-million tons of scrap metal, almost all of it steel.

Mr. Patterson's company has signed a contract with C. F. & I. to redeem all the steel scrap from the huge pile by the use of magnetic separators. Under normal conditions, company officials said, it was considered too expensive to redeem the scrap. Working the dump is estimated to take six years at a million tons yearly.

Over Third U. S. Paper Mills Found In Towns Largely Dependent on Them

NEW YORK (AP)—More than a third of the nation's 969 paper mills are in towns and communities from 50 to 100 per cent dependent upon them, a survey by the American Paper and Pulp Association revealed.

In an introduction to the detailed statistical study, the association said:

"The purpose of this analysis is to determine the place of the primary paper industry in the states and communities within which the industry operates.

"The American Paper and Pulp Association believes this analysis should be effective in emphasizing the effect of governmental action upon local communities."

While the association did not elaborate this explanation, there has been objection in the industry to plans proposed in Washington for a horizontal curtailment of paper making to conserve materials, manpower and transportation facilities, on the grounds that a large percentage of the mills are in small, isolated communities adjacent to woodlands.

An over-all curtailment, on a fixed percentage basis, some argued, would cause unemployment and distress in these paper towns, without contributing to the war effort.

The survey showed that there are primary mills—actually making paper in contrast with those which process it — scattered throughout 36 states and the District of Columbia. The total number employed by and dependent upon the mills was placed at 1,098,757 persons.

On Oct. 31, the War Production Board froze production of paper at no higher than the average rate for the six months ended Sept. 30, and said this was preliminary to further steps to curtail and concentrate the industry. An earlier order for a general 10 per cent cut was drawn up, but was not issued.

The association's survey showed 8 per cent of the mills are in communities with a population of less than 500; 15 per cent, less than 1,000; 44 per cent, less than 5,000; 58 per cent, less than 10,000, and 83 per cent, less than 50,000.

It pointed out that the heaviest concentration of the industry is in towns of 1,000 to 5,000, and that 266 mills are in 149 towns 70 to 100 per cent dependent upon them. In the 50 to 100 per cent dependent category, there are 276 towns, with 356 mills.

States in which there are 30 or more mills include Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Washington.

Southern Pine Price Ceilings Revised

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration, in an effort to provide additional timber for war needs, has revised its entire table of maximum prices for large short-leaf southern pine timbers.

The devised maximum prices became effective immediately.

Instead of one length group of eight to 16 feet and another from 18 to 20 feet at two different prices on widths 9 inches and wider, there will be only one length group of from 8 to 20 feet at one price. This will result in an increase in the prices of the shorter length (8 to 16 feet), while the prices on the longer length (18 to 20 feet) will remain substantially the same.

In a typical change, the price of timbers 7 inches by 14 inches, any length 8 to 20 feet becomes $54 per thousand board feet. Previously the price was $50 on length of 8 to 16 feet and $54 on length of 18 to 20 feet.

The adjustments were made on the recommendation of OPA's industry advisory committee, which reported more costly logging was necessary because of urgent war demands.

Another major change increases the price of two-by-six timbers to equal that of two-by-eights. Two-by-sixes formerly were $1 lower.

OPA said this change would avoid wood wastes since there had been a tendency to use two-by-eight lumber where two-by-six would have been sufficient.

Fewer Freight Car Designs

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board called upon freight car builders to limit their designs of gondola, hopper and flatcars. WPB said simplified designs for boxcars would be announced soon. Car builders were asked to limit gondola cars to five designs, hopper cars to two and flatcars to two.

Big Income Tax Debt Seen By Ruml as Peril

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 10—With 27,000,000 Americans paying income levies, the tax debt which they owe the Government for their last year's earnings is becoming so heavy under present Treasury policy as to constitute a national danger, in the opinion of Beardsley Ruml, author of the pay-as-you-go income tax plan.

"Nothing can be gained by moralizing and arguing that people ought to have saved the tax on last year's income out of last year's income," Mr. Ruml holds. "The fact is that they did not do that and now they cannot do it."

Addressing the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Philadelphia yesterday, Mr. Ruml said the danger could be overcome by adopting his plan, which calls for paying the current year's taxes out of income received in the current year. Mr. Ruml, formerly dean of social sciences at the University of Chicago and now chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and treasurer of R. H. Macy & Company, submitted his pay-as-you-go plan to the Senate Finance Committee recently.

He told his audience that prospects for adoption of some form of the pay-as-you-go levy in 1943 were "distinctly good," adding that there was strong sentiment for the plan in Congress. He said the appointment of Justice Byrnes as director of the new Office of Economic Stabilization gave hope that "tax matters will be considered in relation to other war economic problems in deciding on the Administration's tax policy."

Civilian Beef, Veal Supply Cut Likely

WASHINGTON (AP)—A reduction in the amount of beef and veal available to the public is in prospect, Government sources who preferred anonymity indicated.

They said the present 80 per cent allotment of beef and veal probably would be reduced to 70 per cent, and added the order might be issued next week.

The necessity for the cut was understood to have resulted from heavy buying by the Army and Navy.

Presently packers are limited in their deliveries to 80 per cent of deliveries in the final quarter of 1941.

Schirmer, Atherton Study Shows N. Y. Central Gain

Pointing out that September net income of the New York Central was equal to 79 cents a share and that if earnings continue at the same rate the total for the year may reach $7.25 a share, Schirmer, Atherton & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have published a folder calling attention to the improvement in this road's position during recent years.

"Few people probably realize the progress that New York Central is making in the matter of debt reduction," the folder states. "For example, this year it has retired some $35,000,000 of bonds and notes, in addition to equipment trusts paid off and bonds bought in and cancelled."

It is noted that from 1932 to the close of this year New York Central and its lessor and subsidiary companies will have made a total net reduction in their obligations of approximately $185,000,000, with a saving of approximately $11,500,000 per year in interest charges.

The folder shows the trend of earnings since 1932, discusses the position of the various New York Central bonds, with particular reference to the secured 3¾'s due April 1, 1946; and comments on the dividend outlook for the common stock.

Domestic Meat Supplies Off

CHICAGO (AP)—Meat production during October was approximately the same as in October last year, the American Meat Institute said, but the quantity available for domestic consumption was "considerably under" a year ago, due to purchases by the Government for American armed forces and for lend-lease shipment abroad. Production of beef in October was 5 per cent above the same 1941 month while output of pork, veal and lamb was somewhat smaller, according to the institute.

Controlled Materials Plan Is Called Commonsense Approach

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Of course it is possible that Washington's "CMP" or Controlled Materials Plan may turn out to be just another plan, merely the latest instead of the last of a long series of efforts to get the war effort into some kind of over-all planned economy.

But on the other hand, the elaborately announced program has the earmarks of something of great importance, as WPB authorities seemed to feel, to judge by the impressive press conference with which they announced it. The original priorities system got no such public send-off. Neither did the "allocations system" which was supposed this spring to correct its errors and take its place; while the late-lamented PRP, or Production Requirements Plan of last June, never got beyond the financial pages of the trade journals. CMP, on the other hand, may make history.

The plan involves a radical change from the priorities, allocations, and PRP systems. It is a very simple change, but a fundamental one. The change consists, to use Leon Henderson's figure of speech, in selling only as many tickets to the show as there are seats, or in drawing only as many checks on the bank as there is balance to draw against.

A Commonsense Plan

Hence the wonder that it was not adopted before. As pointed out already on this page, the British switched to this system within three months after the war started; it was a part of the original War College and Baruch plans for M-Day, and it was used by the Germans (who probably got it from this country) long before they started the present wars. And it is—or seems—plain commonsense.

The machinery is comparatively simple, and runs like the machinery of budget-balancing. In the drawing up of a balanced budget, which is in effect a Controlled Dollars Plan, the various bureaus put in their estimates of needs, and the Treasury puts in its estimate of revenues. Then the Budget Bureau adds up the alleged needs, sets them against the estimated revenues, and with many consultations and probably many arguments, adjusts the one to the other.

In the Controlled Materials Plan, the prospective fabricators and users of steel, aluminum, and copper, estimate their coming needs. The estimates are channeled into the seven government bodies of "Claimant Agencies"—Army, Navy, Maritime, Aircraft Schedule Unit, Lend-Lease, Board of Economic Warfare, and Office of Civilian Supply. Meantime the steel, copper, and aluminum people send in their estimates of what they can turn out. The total prospective supply, in metal, is set against the estimates of total prospective need, in metal. Seven men sit around a table and thresh it out. The pie is so big. They decide on the slices. The final slicing takes less than an afternoon.

Incidentally, the plan is said to be a victory of the armed services over the WPB. This is partly because they have urged the plan strenuously and for a long time. It is also because they each get their share in the form of a single large slice, and now have authority to do the sub-dividing themselves.

It is also said to be a victory of the steel people over the automobile people. At least the steel people say it is. They say this is so because, despite the colossal volume of arms work the automobile people are turning out and will turn out, the role of the automobile industry is largely that of sub-contractor, not primary contractor.

Victory for Steel People?

The new plan will filter down decisions more than ever before through the prime contractors. In fact this is one of the arguments cited against it, that it is a further step toward the centralization and cartelization of industry, and makes it even more necessary or desirable than it has been, for the little firm and the sub-contractor to tie up to the apron-strings of a "mother" prime contractor, usually meaning a very large firm.

Fundamental trouble with the priorities, allocation, and PRP systems was simply that they issued calls on the available scarce items without calculation of how they could be filled. Many months ago Mr. Knudsen recalled publicly how during World War I most of the orders used to come in with A-1 ratings. Priority ratings proved to be like currency, issued without regard to possible redemption, and so losing value steadily; the supply and currency of priorities became "inflated." Or to use another analogy, the former arrangements were like an unbalanced budget, in which the deficit has to be borrowed from the future, or in the case of priorities, etc., to be put off into the future.

Far-Reaching Implications

Of course the plan will have to have some flexible elbows inserted to allow for inevitable changes. some of these may be handled by the services themselves, as where the Army recently found it wanted bigger tanks thought it meant bigger and necessarily fewer planes. In some cases two or three of the different "claimants" might have to do some readjusting, as in the slight recent backing up of merchant shipbuilding so that naval shipbuilding could go ahead faster.

It will take considerable time for the plan to completely supersede the present system. Apparently the authorities do not expect that CMP can become fully mandatory throughout war industry until next July.

Nevertheless, the system has far-reaching implications. It was described by Ferdinand Eberstadt as "materials banking." He pointed out that allotment numbers for steel, copper, and aluminum are like certified checks on a bank. However, the analogy or implications may go even further. It used to be said by critics of the credit system that it ought to be "based on the productive capacity of the country." It never was, because it was nominally based on the supply of gold, which has no relation whatever with the country's ability to produce. However, allotment numbers appear similar in some senses to credit. They are in effect a reliable "promise to pay." And their issuance, is obviously based on "the productive capacity of the country."

N. Y. Stock Exchange Gives Trading Time More Flexibility

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced certain rules of the institution had been amended to give trading hours more flexibility in the event of an emergency.

In case of air raid alarms or other emergencies during trading hours it will be possible to postpone the 10 o'clock opening time, advance the 3 o'clock closing hour, close temporarily and reopen and extend trading hours for a short time after the normal closing time if it should appear necessary to facilitate the proper handling of business.

In adopting these changes in regulations the exchange's board of governors sought to avoid repetition of the confusion on the stock exchange floor a few weeks ago after an air raid alert in the closing hour.

Canadian Loan Total Hits $879,573,300

OTTAWA (AP)—Canada's Third Victory Loan reached a cumulative total of $879,573,300 at the close of business Friday, national headquarters announced. Already well past the minimum objective of $750,000,000 workers across Canada were reported engaged in a last-minute drive to push the final total to the highest possible point.

The new total carried the Third Victory Loan some $27,000,000 beyond the final figure of the Second Victory Loan. At a corresponding stage the second loan had a total of $768,960,800.

Corporate Earnings Continue Downtrend

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports during the past week showing profits per common share included:

	1942	1941
Quarter ended Sept. 30:		
Allis Chalmers	$.57	$1.00
Briggs Mfg.	.57	.32
Coca-Cola	1.51	1.73
Continental Oil	.71	1.01
E. I. du Pont	1.47	2.09
Flintkote	.53	.32*
Mid-Continent Petr.	.98	.96
Minneapolis-Honeyw.	1.03	1.42
Radio Corp.	.10	.12
Skelly Oil	1.75	1.38
United Aircraft	1.18	1.95
United Gas Improvement	.13	.15
Nine months ended Sept. 30:		
Bigelow-Sanf. Corp.	3.09	4.41†
Celanese Corp.	2.80	2.80
Commonwealth & Southern	4.58c	5.76†
Crown Cork	1.88	4.32
Cutler-Hammer	1.86	1.88
Int'l Business Mach.	7.17	7.84
Monsanto Chemical	2.85	3.57
New Jersey Zinc	2.79	3.58
Packard Motor Car	.21	.11
Parke Davis	1.05	1.16
Scott Paper	1.37	1.80
Southern Pacific	13.31	7.28
Standard Oil (Ohio)	3.92	5.31
Timken Roller Bearing	1.98	3.16
Wickwire Spencer	2.96	2.30
Twelve Months ended Sept. 30:		
Koppers Co.	4.48	4.14
North American Co.	1.41	1.79

*—Twelve weeks ended Oct. 10.
†—Nine months ended Oct. 3.
‡—On preferred stock.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Elliot Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 16
Wilder Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	750,0000
Previous day's sales	1,207,643
1942 volume to date	97,673,479
1941 volume to date	122,575,786

Stock Market Drops Off On Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—While scattered firm spots persisted in today's stock marekt, and selling of war issues dried up appreciably, there was enough profit cashing in the bulging peace favorites of Monday to bring a generally downward drift.

Declines of fractions to a point or more were widespread at the start. Volume dwindled substantially on the reaction, however, and assorted recoveries cropped up after mid-day. Minor declines predominated at the close. Transfers of around 750,000 shares compared with 1,207,643 the day before.

Wall Street continued bullish over the news from North Africa, Egypt, Russia and the South Pacific but, on second thinking, the idea arose that peace-buying might have been overdone as well as liquidation of other groups. In addition there was the usual lightening of commiments in preparation for tomorrow's Armistice Day holiday, when the country's principal exchanges will recess.

Motors gave a good account of themselves with Chrysler edging into new top territory for the year and General Motors being in the bid class most of the session. U. S. Rubber touched a peak mark for 1942. Santa Fe steadied and modest support was accorded American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, North American, American Can, Goodyear and Sears Roebuck.

On the offside the greater part of the proceedings were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Anaconda, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, United Aircraft, Boeing, Texas Co., General Electric, Johns-Manville and J. C. Penney.

The pattern in the curb was about the same as the big board. In the minus division were Aluminum, Ltd., Brewster Aero, Lake Shore and International Petroleum. Intermittent advances were recorded for Humble Oil, American Gas, Republic Aviation and Sherwin Williams.

Bonds Tend Lower

With few exceptions the bond market leaned to the off side today, but losses were generally smaller than in the preceding session.

Going into the final hour an assortment of rails, mostly in the reorganization group, were down fractions and, in a few cases, a point. The list was not without firm spots, however, as evidenced by a rise of more than 2 points in Bush Terminal Building 5s, a point in Commercial Mackay income 4s, and a major fraction in American & Foreign Power 5s, among others.

Declines ranged from minor fractions to more than a point as small lots of the carrier loans were offered in a continuation of yesterday's move to dispose of some of the bonds traders had bought on the basis of wartime earnings.

Foreign bonds, which attracted a small burst of interest yesterday, failed to attract buyers and were idle, as were U. S. Treasury issues.

Lower in the rail group were, among others, Northern Pacific 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Missouri Pacific "F" 5s of '77, Frisco 4½s of '78 and 4s of '50, Illinois Central refunding 4s and Lehigh Valley stamped 4s. Rock Island "A" 4½s of '52, 4s of '88 and refunding 4s all moved lower.

A bare handful of selected rails and industrials managed to move higher, although a sizable group sold unchanged. Crucible Steel 3¼s were up another fraction at one time.

Underwriters Again Reduce War Risk Rates

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine Underwriters here announced further reductions in cargo war risk rates.

On shipments to and from Egypt (via the Cape of Good Hope), the rate was reduced to $20 per each $100 of cargo from $25 for Alexandria and $22.50 for Port Said and Suez. The rate to and from the east coast of India (not east of Calcutta) was decreased from $25 to $20.

Among important changes in the Western Hemisphere, the following rate reductions were made:

On shipments between United States Atlantic ports and the West Indies, east coast of Central America and Mexico and the north coast of South America, from $12.50 to $10; between U. S. gulf ports and those same points, from $10 to $7.50;

Between U. S. Atlantic ports and Brazil and Argentina, from $15 to $12.50; between U. S. and Canadian Pacific ports and those countries (via Panama), from $15 to $12.50;

Between the Pacific coast of North, South and Central America and U. S. Atlantic ports, from $12.50 to $10; between those same points and U. S. gulf ports, from $10 to $7.50.

U. S. gulf coastwise shipments, from $7.50 to $5.

Chartered Canadian Banks To Remain Open Nov. 11

MONTREAL (CP)—All chartered banks in the Dominion will remain open for the transaction of business on Wednesday, Remembrance Day (Armistice Day in the United States).

Making this announcement, the Canadian Bankers' Association said the decision was "in keeping with the suggestion made to all business by the Dominion Government."

New Plan Filed By Trustees Of Associated Gas

NEW YORK (AP)—Trustees of the Associated Gas & Electric Company and Associated Gas & Electric Corporation disclosed that they had agreed on a proposal for the compromise of the so-called recap litigation, a major obstacle to reorganization.

In a petition filed with United States District Judge Vincent L. Leibell, the trustees asked to have the compromise proposal referred to a special master to consider whether it should be approved as fair. The petition will be heard on November 13.

The recap litigation involves the validity of a 1933 plan of rearrangement of capitalization of Associated Gas & Electric Company, and the dispute grew out of the proper method of determining in what proportion the assets were to be divided among the various classes of security holders.

Reorganization Nearer

In the compromise proposal submitted today, which if approved will bring reorganization of the two properties a step nearer, the trustees of both companies propose a plan to determine the relative rights of security holders and other claimants of the companies. The proposal was filed on the sole ground of feasibility of the trustees, it was stated.

In the petition the trustees also stated that they had agreed on a program for the formulation and submission within the reasonably near future of a reorganization plan. Its consummation, they said, would terminate the reorganization proceedings which have been pending since March, 1940. The recap compromise proposal would be included in the plan, the trustees indicated.

The compromise proposal filed today would operate as follows:

1. Each unit of Associated Gas & Electric Corporation debentures due 1973 would receive approximately two and one-fifths times as much as each unit of the same corporation's income debentures due 1978.

2. Each unit of Associated Gas & Electric Corporation income debentures due 1978 would receive approximately 15 to 20 per cent more than each unit of the Associated Gas & Electric Company's fixed interest debentures.

Fixed Interest Debentures

3. Accordingly, each unit of the Associated Gas & Electric Company fixed interest debentures would receive 80 to 85 per cent as much as each unit of the Associated Gas & Electric Corporation income debentures due 1978.

4. Each unit of Associated Gas & Electric Company convertible debenture certificates would receive about 40 per cent as much as each unit of the same company's fixed interest debentures.

5. Each unit of Associated Gas & Electric Company convertible obligations in the hands of original holders would receive about 20 per cent as much as each unit of the same company's fixed interest debentures.

6. Provision is also made for the treatment of the Associated Gas & Electric Company income debentures of 1983 and sinking fund income debentures of 1983 and 1986, and also the general creditors of both estates.

The trustees stated that any persons opposed to the reference of the compromise proposal to a special master should have a right to express their views before the court at the hearing on November 13.

Insurance Dividend Formula Revised

The adoption of a new dividend formula for ordinary policies of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company has been announced by President Guy W. Cox. In the new dividend formula, the interest factor has been reduced to 3.5 per cent from 3.75 per cent, which was the interest factor maintained without change over the past six years.

There will also be a reduction in the interest factor in the formula for retirement annuity contracts. Dividends upon group policies are not based upon an interest factor, and the present general formula will be continued for 1943 with adjustment resulting from experience shown. The revised schedule of dividends for industrial policies which was adopted last year, will be continued for 1943.

The effect of the adoption of the new formula is a decrease of approximately 11.5 per cent in the amount of dividend payments on ordinary policies for 1943. More than $24,000,000 is to be set aside by the John Hancock for dividends to policyholders in 1943.

Industrial Arbitration Rules Revised by A. A. A.

NEW YORK (AP)—Revision of the American Arbitration Association's industrial arbitration rules of procedure to meet wartime regulations was announced today by Lucius R. Eastman, chairman of the board of the non-profit organization.

The new rules also contain a manual for using them, especially designed to air attorneys, corporation officials and union leaders in preparing labor-management arbitration cases for presentation before arbitrators.

Mr. Eastman said that in order to meet the new wage stabilization policies of the War Labor Board an additional rule had been included in the association's standard industrial rules of procedure.

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (y) 1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it ... the day on which a sale was last recorded ... Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Idle Steadily Getting Jobs In N. Y. City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—An estimate that 200,000 of the 400,000 persons who were unemployed in New York City last July were back on the job by Sept. 30, was made by Mr. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director of the War Manpower Commission, at a conference of Army and Navy procurement officials here yesterday. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia attended the conference at which it was reported that the employment improvement in the city was the result of increased allocation of war contracts to New York.

"I am very gratified at the way the War Department, the Navy Department, the War Manpower Commission, the War Production Board and other Federal agencies are handling the situation not only in New York City, but also in other areas where there exists a surplus supply of labor," Governor Lehman declared. "I feel that we in New York are receiving the fullest co-operation from Federal agencies, and I am gratified by that."

Meanwhile, the National Industrial Conference Board reported today that the expansion of total civilian and military employment reached the total of 59,200,000 and that the labor shortage became acute in September. New workers to the number of 1,000,000 went to work on farms, in industry and in military service in September, the board said.

License of Eight Furniture Stores Suspended by FRB

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—In its first legal crackdown under terms of the consumer credit regulations which have been in effect for six months, the Federal Reserve Board today suspended for one week the operating license of eight southern furniture stores for alleged failure to comply with the provisions.

Under terms of the regulations, the license of Otis Clark, Fred Clark and Mrs. Otis Clark was suspended from November 22 to November 28, both dates inclusive, the board announced.

The three operate six stores in Chattanooga, Tenn., one in Dalton, Ga., and one in Lafayette, Ga., under the names of Clark Brothers Store, Easy Furniture Company, Ellis Furniture Company and Clark Brothers Furniture Company, the board said.

"The violations," it said, "consisted of failure to obtain required down payments, to deliver proper statements of transaction to the customer, to schedule periodic payments in the required amounts, and to require customers to agree to pay their charge accounts before the 10th day of the second calendar month following the sale and using charge accounts as a means of evasion in selling articles under the installment plan."

Grain Prices Ease In Dull Trading

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP) — A marked decrease in activity, some of which could be attributed to usual pre-holiday dullness, was the only feature of the grain market today.

Prices generally were minor fractions under yesterday's close during most of the session, with rye displaying the most weakness, but traders took only a casual interest in the market in view of the fact that there will be no trading tomorrow, Armistice Day.

A waiting attitude prevailed, particularly in regard to the price ceiling on wheat flour. Some traders felt the Commodity Credit Corporation might be forced to permit farmers to redeem wheat from the Government loan and sell it on the open market.

Market in London Firm at Close

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The stock market absorbed a considerable volume of profit taking today, but closed with a firm undertone.

The late reaction from advances scored early in the session hit chiefly such industrial shares as tobacco, brewery, heavy industry and textile issues. Oils and home rails were lower at the finish. Kaffirs were firm, diamonds off a bit, and coppers idle.

British funds were inactive and European bonds quiet.

Markets to Close On Armistice Day

By the Associated Press

New York

Armistice Day, Wednesday, Nov. 11, will be observed throughout the United States by all securities and commodity markets. Various livestock reports will be issued by the Department of Agriculture.

The Canadian Bankers Association announced that all chartered banks in the Dominion would remain open for business Nov. 11. Remembrance Day. In the past this day was observed as a holiday. Canadian securities markets and the Winnipeg grain market will operate as usual.

The London stock market will be open.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s-43-45	107.3	107.3	107.3

New York City Bond

10 3s 80	104¼	104	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
19 Alleghany 4s 44 Mod	88½	88¾	88¾
87 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	72¾	72¾	72¾
5 Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	104	104	104
5 Allied Stre 4½s 51	84	84	84
38 Am & For Pwr 5s30	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 AMICChem 5½s 49	75	74¾	74¾
1 Am T&T 3½s 66	104	104	104
4 Am T&T 3½s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
46 Am T&T 3s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
35 Am Tobacco 3s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Am T Fdr cv 50	101	101	101
5 Arm Del 4s 57	103½	103½	103½
6 Arm Del 4s 58	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 AT&SF 4s 95	111¾	111¾	111¾
12 AT&SF adj 4s 95 pt	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	85¾	85¾	85¾
7 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 A C Line 1st 4s 52	103½	103½	103½
22 A C Line cft 4s 52	98½	98½	98½
11 A C Line 4½s 64	75	74½	74½
6 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	64½	64	64
24 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	33½	33½	33½
27 B&O 95 st C	29¾	29¾	29¾
12 B&O 200 st D	23¾	23¾	23¾
43 B&O 90 st F	23¾	23¾	23¾
62 B&O 90 st P	23¾	23¾	23¾
16 B&O 4s 48	23¾	23¾	23¾
3 B&OSPLE¼WV 4s 51st	37¾	37¾	37¾
23 B&O S W 50 st	49½	49½	49½
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	97	97	97
3 Bell Tel 3s 59 C	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Beth Stl 3½s 52	120½	120½	120½
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
51 Boston&Me 4½s 70	104½	104½	104½
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	39½	39	39½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 97 B	72¾	72¾	72¾
3 Bur C R&No 5s 34	97	97	97
1 Bush Term 5s 55	103½	103½	103½
10 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	80½	80½	80½
1 Can Sou 5s 62	79¼	79¼	79¼
25 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	111¾	111¾	111¾
9 Can Pac 5s 54	94½	94½	94½
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	99½	99½	99½
1 Can Pac 4½s 44	88¾	88¾	88¾
4 Can Pac 4s perp	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Cara C&O 4s 65	70	70	70
9 Celanese 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Cen R D Co Pac 4s 49	88	88	88
4 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	32½	32½	33½
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7	7	7
11 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	7	7	7
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	22½	22½	22½
2 Cen Pac Pow 3¾s 62	97½	96¾	96¾
26 Cen Pac 5s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
38 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	55	54	54
6 Cen R R N J 5s 87	83¾	83½	83¾
6 Cen R R N J 4s 87	83¾	83½	83¾
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	17	17	17
7 C&O 4½s 92	93¼	92¾	92¾
1 C&O 2½s 96 D	129	128½	129
7 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	102	102	102
1 C&O rfg 3½s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Chi & Alton 3s 49	23½	23½	23½
1 Chi & NW rfg 5s 71 A	78	78	78
10 Ch&EQ 4½s 77	66½	65½	65½
30 Ch&Q 4s 44	83½	82	82
16 Ch&Q 4s Ill 49	87	87	87
11 Chi & E Ill inc 97	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Ch&NW inc 4½s 2038	32¾	32½	32½
12 ChiGtWest 4s 59	39	39	39
17 Chi I&L 5s 47	65½	65½	65½
15 Chi I&L 4s 47	31	30¾	31
258 CMStP & Pac 5s 75	28¾	28¾	29
118 CM&StP adj 5s 2000	17¾	17¾	17¾
42 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	4¼	4¼	4¼
30 CM&SP 4½s 89 B	41½	41¼	41½
62 CM&SP gen 4s 89	41½	41¼	41¼
1 CMSP 3½s 89 B	40¼	40¼	40¼
15 Chi&NW 5½s 36	38	38	38
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	39	39	39
23 Chi&NW rm 5s 37	23½	23½	23½
62 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	33	32½	32½
30 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	21¾	21¾	21¾
6 Chi & NW 4s 87	31	31	31
157 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19½	19½	19½
27 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	4	3¾	3¾
29 CRI & P 4s 88	32	31¾	31¾
6 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	30¾	29¾	29¾
191 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18¾	18½	18½
1 C&L & NO 5s 51	71½	71½	71½
3 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	85½	86¼	86¼
1 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	50	50	50
1 ChUn Sta 3¾s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
14 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	97½	96¾	97¼
36 Cler Elec Ill 3s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Cler Sh Line 4½s 61	72	72	72
2 ClevUn Term 4½s 72	71	71	71
4 Clev Un Terminal 5s 73	78	78	78
1 ClevUn Term 4½s 77C	61¾	61¾	61¾
3 Col Fuel 5s 70	86	85½	86
42 Col G&E 4½s 80	23¾	23½	23½
12 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92½	92	92½
9 Columbia G 5s 1961	83	83	83
8 ComlMack inc 69 ww	9	9	9
2 Conwith Ed cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
3 Con Edis 3½s 46	103¼	103	103
8 Con Edis 3½s 48	103½	103	103
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
1 Crane 2¾s 50	108¾	108¾	108¾
15 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	97	97	97
35 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 ret	32	32	32
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	34¼	34¼	34¼
6 Dayton P&L 3s 70	104½	104½	104½
42 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	106½	106½	106½
2 Del P&L 4½s 69	108¼	108¼	108¼
20 D&RG 4s 36	20	19¾	19¾
13 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 D&RGWest 5s 78	17	17	17
2 Det T Tun 4½s 61	85½	85½	85½
15 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Duluth SSS&A 4s 37	25	25	25
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
25 Erie 4½s 2015	55¾	55½	55¾
4 Erie 4s 95	91¾	91½	91¾
5 Firestone T&R3s 61	98¾	98½	98¾
42 Fla E Cst 4½s 74	16	16	16
9 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	77	77	77
2 FondaJ&G 2-4s 82ct	97	97½	97½
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99	98¾	98¾
2 Gt No Ry 5½s 52	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 Gt Nor 5s 77	101½	101½	101½
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	92¾	92	92
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	82¾	82¾	82¾
11 Gt Nor 4s 46G	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46H	98¼	98¼	98¼
20 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Gulf M&N 5s 50	74¾	74½	74½
6 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	87	87	87
11 Gulf M&Oh inc 2013	70¼	70¼	70½
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	53¼	53	53
5 Harlem Riv & P 4s 54	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Hocky V 4½s 99	89½	89½	89½
22 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	126½	126½	126½
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	42½	42½	43
35 Hud&Manine 5s 57	46¾	46½	46½
22 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	18½	18½	18½
17 Ill Cen 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	51¾	50¾	51
50 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48¾	48¾	48¾
40 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	48¼	47½	47½
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	44	43¾	44
7 Ill Cen RR 3½s 51	58	57½	57½
40 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	52¾	52	52
13 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	49	49	49
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	44½	43½	43½
3 Inland Stl 3s 61	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Int Gt Nor 1 st 6s 52	104	104	104
11 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	8¼	8¼	8¼
12 Inut Gt Nor 5s 56B	27	27	27
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	26	25¾	25¾
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	36¼	35	35½
43 Int T&T 4½s 52	38¼	35	35
77 Int T&T 5s 55	59½	59	59
6 James P&Cles 4s 59	49	49	49
3 K C South 5s 50	58½	58	58½
6 K S South 3s 80	72¾	72¾	72¾
11 Lac Gas 5½s 53	63¼	62½	63¼
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	87¼	87¼	87¼
11 L&NMS 3½s 97	87½	87½	87½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	83¾	83¼	83¼
6 Leh Val H7term 5s 54	71	71	71
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	48¾	48¾	46¾
47 Leh Val 4½s 2003	55¼	55¼	55¼
28 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32	31¾	31½
16 Libby McN&L 4s 55	39¼	39¼	39¼
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	106	105¾	105¾
8 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45	98¾	98¾	98¾
8 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104½	104½	104½
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	95	95	95
10 L & N Fnd & M 4s 'SE	83½	83	83
11 Market St Ry 5s 'A5 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Mich Cen 3½s '52	90	90	90
3 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	97½	97½	97½
3 M & StL 4s '49	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 MSP&SSMarie 4s '48	2½	2½	2½
10 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	16	16	16
30 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	16½	16½	16½
95 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	18	18¾	18
10 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	38½	38½	38½
42 M-K-T 4½s '78	20	20	20¼
19 K-T 4½s 1st 5s '90	35	34¾	35
13 K-K-Tex 4s '62 D	42¼	41½	41½
58 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	32	31½	31¾
18 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	4¼	3¾	4¼
102 Mo Pac 5s '77F	38	38	38
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	38½	38	38½
30 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35¾	35¾	35¾
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	36¾	36	36
26 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	36¾	36	36
117 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	38½	38	38
40 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	9¾	9½	9¾
24 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	92	92	92
18 Mor & Essex 4s 55	104	103¾	104
14 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37½	38	38
17 Mor & Es 3½s 2000	33½	33½	33½
9 Mount StT&T 3½s 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
13 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	105¾	105½	106½
7 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	103	103	103
11 N Eng RR 5s 45	101¼	101	101¼
1 N ENG T&T 4½s 81B	72	72	72
1 N Ont NR 4½s-63	124½	124½	124½
3 N Ori Term 4s 53	85¼	85	85¼
4 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	83	82¾	82¾
2 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	83	83	83
1 NO Tex&M 5s 56C ct	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 NO Tex&M 4s 56D	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 NO Tex&M 4s 56C ct	83¾	83¼	83¾
1 NO Tex&AM 4½s 56 ct	49	49	49
28 NYC rfs 5s 2013	49	49	49
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	33½	33½	33½
18 NYC cn 4s 98	49¼	48½	48½
10 NYC 3½s 97	82½	82	82
40 NYC cv 3¼s 52	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 NY Chi & StL 5½s 74	70	70	70
47 NY Chi & StL 4½s 78	64½	63½	63½
1 NY Chi & StL 3½s 97	100	100	100
1 NY Connect 3½s 43	100	100	100
3 NY Dock cv 5s 47	81	81	81
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	68½	68	68½
6 NY Lack&W 4s 60	111¾	111¾	111¾
50 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	44½	44	44
20 NYNHAH cv 6s 40	42½	41¾	41¾
41 NYNHAH 4½s 67	38¾	37¾	38
2 NYNHAH 4s 67	34¼	34¼	34¼
10 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 NY O & W gen 4s 55	5	5	5
34 NYW&Boat 4½s 46	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 NLAO Pow 4s 55 A	8¼	8	8
21 NorAtlan cv 5s 2014	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Nor Am Co 3½	35¾	35¾	35¾
27 Nor Pac 4s 2047	103¾	103¾	103¾
19 Nor Pac 3s 2047C	89	89	89
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	85¾	85¾	85¾
13 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	81½	80¾	80¾
8 Nor Pac 4s 97	74¾	74¾	74¾
29 Nor Pac 3s 2047	71¾	70½	70½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Ogden&R Chs 4s 48	110½	110¼	110¼
11 Ohio Edis 4s 65	11	11	11
2 Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Or-Wash RR & N 4s 61	107¼	106½	106½
20 Pac O E 3½s 68	107¼	107	107¼
3 Pac Cl Ar & Ec 4s 54	109	109	109
3 Pac Fru & T 3½s 70	113¾	113¾	113¾
37 Pen RR 3¼s 70	109	109	109
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	89½	88½	88½
1 Pen RR 4s 48	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	90½	90½	90½
13 Pen RR 4s 48	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 Pen RR 4s 48 st	89	88½	88½
1 Pen RR 3¼s 70	109	109	109
37 Pen RR 3s 52	88¾	88½	88½
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	81¾	81¾	81¾
33 Pere Marq 5s 60	8	8	8
2 Pere Marq 4½s 56	75	74½	74½
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	61½	61¼	61¼
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	87	86½	86½
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	105½	105½	105½
35 Pr Read C & I 5s 73	95	95	95
1 Pb Read C & I 6s 49	33½	33½	33½
21 Philippine Ry 4s 37	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 PCC&StL 5s 70A	77	77	77
9 Portl Gen El 4½s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 48	87½	87	87½
3 Pub Svc Ill 3½s 68	97	97	97
38 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	110½	110½	110½
5 Republic Steel 4½s 56	84¼	84¼	84¼
10 Rio Gr W Cl'4s 49	102½	102½	102½
8 RI Ark & Lad4½s34	27½	27½	27½
2 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	19	19	19
46 StLIM&S4sRe&G-33	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 StLPeo&NWS5s42	73¾	73¾	73
7 St L S F 5s 50 B	43	43	43
175 St L&SF 4s 78	19¾	19¾	19¾
8 StLSF4½s78st ad	20½	20½	20¾
104 St L S F 4s 50 A	30	30	30
15 St L SW 5s 32	18½	17¾	18
2 St L SW rfg 5s 90	49¾	49¾	49¾
50 SP&SP 4½s 49	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 SAA&A Pass 4s 43	14¾	14¾	14¾
38 SeabA L gen 5s 45	100	100	100
31 Sea A L 4s 45 ct	13	13¾	12¾
2 Sea A L a) 5s 45	11¾	11¾	11¾
9 Sea A L 4s 45 ct	11	11	11
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	32½	32½	32½
10 Sea All Pic 6s 35 A ct	10¾	10½	10¾
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Simmons cv 4s 52	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	102¾	102	102
36 Sou Pac 4½s 68	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Sou Pac 4½s 81	84¾	84¾	85¼
50 Sou Pac 4½s 69	53¾	53	53¾
40 So Pac rfg 4s 55	53¾	53	53
41 So Pac clt 4s 49	70¾	70¼	70¾
24 So Pac 3½s 46	70¼	69¾	70
13 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	56	56	56
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	88¾	88¾	88¾
37 South Ry 4½s 56	89¾	89¾	89¾
35 South Ry gen 4s 56	71	70¾	71
7 South Ry gen 4s 56	90½	90	90
5 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	40¾	40¾	40¾
20 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	67½	67	67½
10 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	67½	67½	67½
10 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	67	66¾	67
3 Tex & Pac cnf 5s 80	30¾	30¾	30¾
3 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s 60	85½	85½	85½
5 Union Oil Cal 4s 47	100½	100½	100½
9 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109	109	109
10 Un Pac 3½s 70	97	97	97
2 Un Cig-Whelt Sts 8s 52	87¾	87¾	87¾
7 Unit Drug 4½s 53	97½	97	97½
1 Uta Lt&Trac 5s 44	98¼	98¼	98½
14 Va & SW cn 5s 58	75	74¾	75
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
68 Wabash 4½s 91	33¼	33¼	33¼
23 Wabash 4s 81	42¼	41¾	42¼
22 Wbash 4½s71	84	84	84
22 Walwrth 4s 55	90¾	90¼	90¾
4 Warner Bros 6s 49	101	101	101
10 West Shore 4s 2361	46	46	46
4 West Sho 4s 2361	43	43	43
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Westn Md 4s 52	87	87	87
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	36	36	36
20 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	36	35¾	35¾
7 Westn Un 6s 51	86¾	86¼	86¾
13 Westn Un 5s 60	84	84	84
16 Westn Un 4½s 50	84¾	83¾	83¾
9 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¼	92¼	92¼
27 Wis Cen 4s 48	49	48¾	48¾
11 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	17¾	17¾	17¾
7 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¼	101¼	101¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	14½	14½	14½
9 Antwerp 5s '58	35	33	33
12 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	73½	73½	73½
14 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	73½	73¼	73½
4 Argentine 4½s '48	94¾	94¼	94¼
9 Australia 5s '55	74	73¾	74
3 Australia 5s '57	74	73	74
13 Australia 4½s '56	70½	69	70½
5 Brazil 8s '41	34	34	34
1 Brazil C Rs 2s '78	32	32	32
14 Buen A 4½s '77	65	64¾	65
1 Buen A 4½s '75	67	67	67
4 Canada 4s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Canada 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
26 Chile M1Rd½s'57asd	17½	17¾	17¾
26 Chile M1Ry 5½s'62asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chile 7s '42 asd	18¾	18½	18½
11 Chile 6s '60 as	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	18¾	18¼	18¾
2 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	16½	16½	16½
1 Colomb 3s '70	37¼	37½	37½
6 Copenhagen 5½s '53	33½	33½	33½
99 Cuba 4½s '77	78	77½	77½
36 Denmark 4s 42	78	78	78
18 Denmark 5½s 55	48	44¼	45
1 Denmark 4½s 62	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Dom R 5½s 69 ext	70½	70½	70½
3 Greek 7s 64 pt pd	13¼	13¼	13¼
8 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	13	12½	12½
7 Mex 5s asd 45	10½	10½	10½
2 Mex 10 4s asd 45	9¾	9¾	9¾
7 Minas Ger 6½s 58	16	16	16
2 Norway 4½s 65	67	67	67
18 Oslo City 4½s 55	55	54½	54½
1 Panama 3½s 94A st	68	68	68
31 Peru 1st 6s 60	12¾	12¾	12¾
46 Peru Dpt 6s 1961	12¾	12½	12¾
4 Poland 4½s 63asd	12	11½	11½
3 Poland 4½s 68 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
21 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13¾	13¼	13¾
10 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	31½	31½	31½
7 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	30¾	30¾	30¾
10 Serbs Cts St 8s 62	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Urug s f 3½s 4s 4½s 97

First Moves in North Africa Surpass Highest Allied Hopes

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around General Giraud. It will probably prove much easier to work out a future harmony between the Giraud and de Gaulle forces than it would ever have been to let de Gaulle raise the Fighting French banners inside Algiers or Morocco.

The capture of Admiral Darlan in Algiers is a piece of sheer good fortune. It deprives the Vichy forces of their military strong man, for since the accidental death of General Huntziger, the Admiral has been the one military figure connected with the Vichy movement who enjoyed a combination of political power and prestige with the military forces.

Tunisian Straws Favorable

The straws in the wind from Tunisia are favorable. That probably depends on whether we can reach Tunisia and more particularly the naval base at Bizerte before Axis forces can.

All of that is on the favorable side. But one must keep the picture in perspective. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox warned this morning that "a long fight is ahead" and put his finger on the greatest single obstacle we are probably about to encounter—German U boats.

The realistic and obvious fact is that Germany has for months been holding back large reserves of both submarines and airplanes. Just as the English held back their Air Force during the fighting in France because they knew the big show was still to come, Hitler has undoubtedly spent the past two months or more putting his submarine fleet in top condition and building a substantial air reserve in the west, because he has known for weeks and perhaps months that something big was coming.

Submarine sinkings in the Atlantic began to drop off steadily in July. It was partly due to improved methods of antisubmarine warfare on our part. But there has not been a real submarine offensive against our shipping in the Atlantic since the spring offensive along the Atlantic Coast and in the Caribbean. The number of German submarines in operation has dropped stadily.

U-Boat Fleet Formidable

This drop has definitely not been due only to our counter measures. Hitler still has an enormous submarine fleet and the bulk of that fleet has been refitting and its crews resting for over two months now. The Germans are undoubtedly in top condition to try to cut our supply line to our new bases in Africa and try to maroon them for future land attention.

Also, regardless of Hitler's heavy air expenditures in Russia and the probability that his rate of plane production is begining to dwindle, it is almost a certainty that he has built up during recent months a substantial air reserve against the day when there would be an Anglo-American offensive in the west.

The shortage of air power at General Rommel's disposal in Egypt is one hint. Another is the continued refusal of German air forces in Europe to contest the great sweeps which the RAF has been carrying out over Western Europe all summer. Marshal Göring's Luftwaffe has refused to be drawn into combat.

It would be comforting to assume from these facts that Hitler had no planes for these purposes. But that would be unrealistic. He no longer has a surplus. He did not have enough this summer to give Rommel adequate air strength and still keep a reserve at home against a second front possibility. But he has kept his reserve even at the cost of exposing Rommel to the rout which has overtaken him.

German Attack Expected

Thus there is every reason to expect quick German reaction in the form of a synchronized air and submarine counteroffensive. This makes the extent of the initial penetration of utmost importance. We must if possible get through to the Libyan frontier before the counterattack begins. And we must have our position in French Africa complete with the hinterland as well as the coast under our control if we are to be reasonably secure.

There may have to be a long period of consolidation inside French Africa before there will be any possibility of pushing into Libya against the main Axis supply base at Tripoli. In other words, one should not expect to see the entire Axis position in Africa wiped out in weeks or even months. We may have to fight hard to maintain our present footholds even if the French come over entirely to our side. And it will take many months to build up the reserve of supplies necessary for major forward operations.

But none of this detracts from the extraordinary success of the initial landing operation which looks better by the hour.

18-to-19 Draft Slated to Pass Without Curb

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Senate and House conferees appeared today near agreement on a bill to draft teen age youths without demanding a year's training before they are placed in combat service.

The conferees met this morning in the hope of reaching a final decision on the basis of informal discussions yesterday.

The House's overwhelming rejection of the year's training requirement for inductees under 20, written into the bill by the Senate, was construed as eliminating that proviso, termed by the War and Navy Departments as an administrative and operating handicap.

The House conferees were believed willing to accept the Senate's amendment ordering farm workers "essential to the war effort" deferred "until a satisfactory replace ment can be obtained."

The only other notable point of difference between House and Senate versions of the final draft is on exemptions for 18 and 19 year old students. The House proposed that induction of high school and college students be deferred until the end of the present academic year. The Senate granted this deferment only to high school students selected during the last half of the year.

Under parliamentary rules, the conference agreement, when reached, will go to the House first for its consideration, probably tomorrow. Senate acceptance then would be required before the bill went to President Roosevelt for signature.

Churchill Says African Coup Opens Base for Second Front

Continued from Page 1

"The Italians were left to perish in the waterless desert. It was a deadly battle."

Mr. Churchill said the late Premier Venizelos of Greece had observed that in all its wars England—"he should have said Britain"—always won one battle, and that was the last.

"It would seem," said Mr. Churchill, "to have begun rather earlier this time."

The Prime Minister declared that the Germans had been damaged and outfought "with every kind of weapon with which they had beaten down so many small peoples—and larger unprepared peoples as well."

"They have been beaten," he asserted, "by many of the technical apparatus on which they counted to gain dominfon of the world. Especially is this true in the air, as well as of tanks and of artillery which has come into its own."

Designed as Prelude

Mr. Churchill said he could not go into details of the present operations in Egypt, but declared: "This Battle of Egypt, in itself so important, was designed and timed as a prelude and counterpart to the momentous enterprise undertaken by the United States at the western end of the Mediterranean—an enterprise under United States command and in which our Armies, Air Force and above all our Navy, are bearing a noble and important share."

Mr. Churchill said "our thoughts turn toward France groaning in bondage under the German heel," and added that "even now when misguided or suborned Frenchmen are firing upon their rescuers, I am prepared to state my faith that France will rise again."

"We have no wish but to see France free and strong, with her empire gathered round her and with Alsace-Lorraine restored," Mr. Churchill declared. "We covet no French possession and we have no acquisitive designs or ambitions in North Africa or any other part of the world."

"While there are men like General de Gaulle and all those who follow him—and they are legion throughout France—and men like General Giraud, that gallant warrior whom no prison can hold, while there are men like that to stand forward in the name and in the cause of France my confidence in the future of France is sure," Mr. Churchill said.

Mr. Churchill said the two African undertakings of the United States and Britain were "part of a single strategic and political conception which we labored long to bring to fruition and about which we now are justified in enjoying good and reasonable confidence."

He added that "British and American forces continued to prosper in the Mediterranean," and that "the whole event will be a new bond between the English-speaking people, and a new hope for the whole world."

Regarding Spain and Portugal, Mr. Churchill said: "You have, no doubt, read the declaration of President Roosevelt, solemnly indorsed by His Majesty's Government, of the strict respect which will be paid to the rights and interests of Spain and Portugal, both by America and Great Britain.

To those countries, our only policy is that they shall be independent and free prosperous and at peace.

"Britain and the United States will do all that we can to enrich the economic life of the Iberian Peninsula.

"The Spaniards especially, with all their troubles, require and deserve peace and recuperation."

RAF Guards Air

Squadrons of Royal Air Force fighters patrolled over London during the Prime Minister's speech.

"I have never promised anything but blood, tears, toil and sweat," he said. "Now, however, we have a new experience.

"The Germans have received that measure of fire and steel which they have so often meted out to others.

"Now this is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. "But it is perhaps the end of the beginning."

"We have not entered this war for profit or expansion but only for honor and to do our duty in defending the right. . . .

"I am proud to be a member of that vast commonwealth and society of nations and communities gathered in and around the ancient British Monarchy without which the good cause might well have perished from the face of the earth.

Rock in Drifting World

"Here we are and here we stand, a veritable rock of salvation in this drifting world. There was a time not long ago when for a whole year we stood all alone. Those days, thank God, have gone.

"We now move forward in a great and gallant company. For our record we have nothing to fear. We have no need to make excuses or apologies. Our record pleads for us and we shall get gratitude in the breasts of every man and woman in every part of the world.

"As I have said, in this war we have no territorial aims. We desire no commercial favors, we wish to alter no sovereignty or frontier for our own benefit.

"We have come into North Africa shoulder to shoulder with our American friends and Allies for one purpose and one purpose only, namely to gain a vantage ground from which to open a new front against Hitler and Hitlerism, to cleanse the shores of Africa from the stain of Nazi and Fascist tyranny, to open the Meidterranean to Allied sea power and air power and thus affect the liberation of the peoples of Europe from the pit of misery into which they have been passed by their own improvidence and by the brutal violence of the enemy."

British 'Individualists' Rap Decline in Individualism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Twenty-eight Britons of various political faiths, disturbed at what they hold to be the loss of individualism in Great Britain, today have formed an organization termed The Individualists and launched a manifesto urging restoration to British life of "that spirit of individual liberty and responsibility which characterized its period of greatness."

Presenting criticisms of British public life strongly resembling complaints registered by American groups about their own society, including denunciations of bureaucracy, laments against swamping of self-help by state aid and the loss of prestige by the legislative branch of government, the signers have arranged their "statement of beliefs" under the headings of "National Life," "State and Individual," "Government" and "Economics."

Headed by Ernest J. P. Benn, The Individualists include St. John Ervine, Lord Leverhulme, Leonard H. Cripps, Frederic H. Hamilton, Cecil Palmer and Arthur O. Crichton, according to the November issue of International Conciliation, organ of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which carries th emanifesto.

Bureaucracy Assailed

Under the heading of "Government," they hold that state interference with the liberty of the individual should be reduced; that "our constitutional system needs a return to parliamentary responsibility"; that "there must be a lopping off of the ever-spreading tentacles of bureaucracy," and that "the administration of justice is the function of the Courts of Justice and not of secret administrative tribunals."

"The successful operation of democracy depends upon the highest possible degree of responsibility and intelligence in the electorate, so that intellectually debauching influences, whether by written, spoken or broadcast word, may be seen in their true light and resisted accordingly," the manifesto adds. "Equality of opportunity should be an important aim . . ., but this should not be allowed in the minds of the young to degenerate into a belief that they can rely for a secure existence, not upon their own effort, but upon the state."

In the matter of economics, they hold that state organization, whether in Britain or elsewhere, suffers from grave inherent defects, adding:

"Bureaucratic control is invariably accompanied by lack of flexibility and initiative and by waste of time, effort, personnel and public money. . . . Trade, whether domestic or international, should be freed from unnecessary restrictions, and profit should be regarded as a proper motive of commerce.

Individual Achievement

"Individual initiative, independence and achievement within the limits of legitimate competition should be regarded as virtues in the citizen. This applies especially at the present times to the small trade, for long our economic infantryman, but now threatened with extinction.

"National morale: The sense of individual responsibility, which former generations regarded as a characteristically British quality, has been systematically undermined by many influences. The swamping of self-help by state-help has resulted in regimentation of opinion and a tendency on the part of the average citizen to regard measures of which he disapproves as inevitable, and thus not worth the trouble of opposing.

"The flabbiness of the electorate has corresponded with a progressive decline in the prestige of the House of Commons, from which, owing to the tyranny of party 'discipline,' the spirit of independence has all but disappeared."

'House Mothers' For Plane Plants Train in Canada

TORONTO—"House Mothers"—or in more technical terms, women personnel supervisors—for women working in aircraft plants, are being trained in a new intensive course which recently graduated its first class here. The course aims at providing a supervisor for every 200 women in aircraft plants.

Duties of the "mothers" include finding out and interpreting to women employees the policies of their companies, helping women adapt themselves to factory life, and explaining the functioning of the National Selective Service and how it affects them.

It is also designed to teach women employees first aid and safety measures in war plants, how outside social agencies could help war plant employees, and problems revolving around absenteeism among women employees. Such practical proposals as types of clothing to be worn in factories are also made by the supervisors

The course was organized by Mrs. Ethel Colwell of Toronto, Director of Women for the Aircraft Industry. Mrs. Colwell traveled in the United States studying women personnel supervisors before setting up her own course.

Cape May to Mark 250th Anniversary

CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE, N. J., Nov. 10 (AP)—One hundred years older than the Constitution of the United States, Cape May County—at the southernmost tip of New Jersey—will celebrate Nov. 12 the 250th anniversary of its founding.

The civic celebration, planned originally to include an elaborate program of parades, pageants, and festivals, has been scaled down in accordance with wartime restrictions on travel and unnecessary expenditures.

Cape May Count was created by an act of the Assembly, adopted Nov. 12, 1692, from land owned by the West Jersey Society.

Culver Speakers Warn Against A 'Static' Peace Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CULVER, Ind. — All nations should be represented in the peace to come, which should not be a "static" peace but rather a permanent peace that will "meet the needs of a dynamic society," speakers declared in a symposium on the campus of Culver Military Academy.

Among the speakers were Louis Fischer and Marcel Fodor, writers, and Dr. Frank Kingdon, President of Federal Union, Inc.

It was specifically proposed that the United Nations should begin now to think in terms of establishing a military commission whose task would be to police the defeated nations following victory. A second proposal involves establishment of a civilian relief commission to alleviate the already apparent war-born difficulties in Europe and Asia.

Also suggested was establishment of a permanent peace commission to settle boundary disputes, codify international law, establish a permanent world court, make provisions for the free flow of goods between nations, and stabilize moneys of the world.

The immediate task of statesmanship, the speakers held, is not to superimpose the American form of democracy on European and Asiatic nations but to discover and establish responsible native leadership committed to democratic procedure.

Average American Should Have $105

WASHINGTON (AP)—The average American should have had $105.82 in currency in his possession as of Oct. 31, the Treasury announced.

That represented $3.81 more than he should have had at the end of September, and $26.13 more than he was supposed to have a year ago Oct. 31.

This money can be in the bank, the old sock, or buried in the ground. Total currency in circulation at the end of October was $14,224,298,194.

Edna May Oliver

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 10 (AP)—Edna May Oliver, who passed on here yesterday, rounded out a long career on stage, screen, and radio as a popular character actress and comedienne. Her forte was the humorous portrayal of crochety but lovable characters, frequently in costume plays.

Portraying her stage and screen roles with skill and assurance, as in "Cimarron" which lifted her to stardom, Miss Oliver in private life was almost shy, shunning Hollywood parties and preferring the companionship of old friends, or the pleasures of her garden, playing the piano, singing or reading.

As a girl, she dreamed of becoming an opera star, but comedy was her lot. She had been born of wealth, but by the time she reached the stage the family fortune was gone and she worked between roles as a dressmaker and milliner.

Miss Oliver had been 20 years on the stage when her work as Patty Ann Hawks in "Showboat" won her a movie role in 1923. It was during her appearance in "Showboat" that she married a New York broker, David Pratt. They were divorced two years later.

She was born Edna May Nutter in Boston and later took the name Oliver.

Besides "Cimarron," her best remembered pictures include "Fanny Foley Herself," "Ladies of the Jury," "Ann Vickers," "Little Women," "David Copperfield," "Pride and Prejudice," "Drums Along the Mohawk," "Nurse Edith Cavell" and "Lydia."

Fish Expects Peace in 18 Months; Favors International Policing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Predicting the war would end within 18 months, Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, declared today that an international army should be maintained to enforce the conditions of "a just world peace."

Mr. Fish, an outspoken critic of President Roosevelt's foreign policies before Pearl Harbor, is the ranking Republican member of the House Committees on Foreign Affairs and on Rules.

"If it is a just peace," he said in an interview, "then I'm in favor of some association of nations in establishing a police force to maintain it. But if it's a peace based on revenge and imperialism, I don't want to sacrifice the life of a single American soldier to maintain such a peace."

He said he didn't like the term "League of Nations."

Recalling that the Senate rejected American participation in the League after the last war, Mr. Fish said his ideas of international security were his own, and he did not presume to speak for the Republican Party.

"We should fight this war out until final victory," he asserted. "We should crush and disarm our enemies. We should keep our troops over there long enough to assure the establishment of democratic institutions and lay the groundwork for a world peace.

"America should take a lead in writing the final peace terms. We have no desire for conquered territory or imperialistic aims."

The whole postwar situation would depend largely on the attitude of Russia, he said, adding: "If Russia insists on spreading Communism throughout Europe, then that raises a new issue."

Mr. Fish's prediction that the war would end by the spring of 1944 was based on the assumption that the North African campaigns would open the Mediterranean to the full movement of supplies to United Nations fronts further east.

WPB to Inaugurate Production Research

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The War Production Board yesterday established an Office of Production Research and Development with Dr. Harvey N. Davis, President of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., as its Director.

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson said the office was set up in order to insure rapid appraisal and the quickest and most effective utilization of new processes, materials, mechanicisms and inventions in the production of war goods.

Mr. Nelson added that the office will parallel in the production field the work being done in regard to instruments of war by the Office of Scientific Research and Development, headed by Dr. Vannevar Bush.

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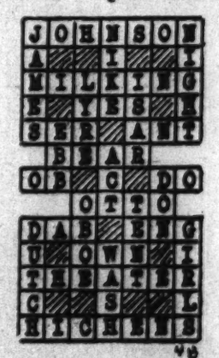

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Transportation in Paris—

Wide World

Paris still has its taxis. They're horse-drawn and this particular cab looks as though it might have seen better days as the rear of a gasoline-driven automobile. The cabby apparently sits inside.

FACTS
FIGURES
OUR ICE CREAM IS FROZEN
BRITISH ICE CREAM IS "FROZEN" FOR THE DURATION. A NEW DECREE PROHIBITING ITS MANUFACTURE
IT'S A FACT THE AVERAGE MALE CIVILIAN EATS 125 POUNDS OF MEAT A YEAR—IN THE ARMY HE EATS 360 POUNDS.
K. PARRIS
NOW THAT FABRICS ARE BEING MADE FROM MILK ONE GOOD COW CAN PRODUCE THE RAW MATERIAL FOR ABOUT 50 SUITS OF CLOTHES A YEAR.

In Lighter Vein

Wouldn't Permit It

Meet Mrs. Robert Burch of Minneapolis, back-seat driver extraordinary. Her husband was haled into court for driving through a traffic sign. Mrs. Burch defended her husband by saying: "Your honor, I'm the queen of back-seat drivers and I wouldn't let my husband violate a traffic law!"

The judge took her word for it and released Burch.

Surprise!

A member of one of our farthest-flung expeditionary forces was pleasantly surprised recently when a perfectly enormous package arrived for him. He tore it open with eager haste and found, carefully done up in excelsior and tissue paper, the sweetest little breakfast tray and dishes, all over pink rosebuds. Since he was married just before embarking, he figures that the breakfast set must be a wedding present, gone farther astray, probably, than a wedding present ever went before. — The New Yorker.

Odds and Ends

U. S. Army helmets are of non-magnetic steel and don't affect compasses carried by troops.

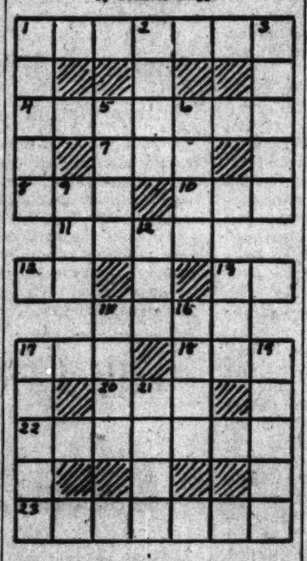
Lake Ladoga, on the Russo-Finnish border, is Europe's largest. It is almost equal in size to Lake Ontario.

Arizona highway patrol cars are equipped with cameras that record the speeds and license numbers of fast-driving motorists.

The period of fine weather in the autumn, known in America as "Indian Summer," is called St. Martin's Summer in England.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was only President of U. S. to be impeached?
4—What chore was "pretty maid" of nursery rhyme about to perform?
7—Affirmative answer.
8—What is a varying weight of India?
10—What creature "gathereth her food in the harvest"?
11—The Ainus worship what animal?
13—What is name of a gulf of Siberia?
14—Act.
15—What was first name of Gebler, German animal painter?
17—Any flatfish is called what?
18—Where is Mt. Skiddaw (abbr.)?
20—To possess.
22—Where would a prompter work?
23—Who wrote "The Garden of Allah"?

Down

1—What is name of bay at southern end of Hudson Bay?
2—Who was Greek goddess of victory?
3—What is the "stilly" time of Thomas Moore's poem?
5—Constellation Lyra represents what?
6—What German river rises in the Tyrol, north of Innsbruck?
9—What is opposed to "flood"?
12—If you emulated Monty Woolley, would you run, act, or fly?
14—To put on.
16—What wood-wind musical instrument produces plaintive and wailing effects?
18—The bourgeon, common at outdoor entertainments, is what?
19—What was nationality of Albert Cuyp, painter?
20—What is made of "sugar and spice, and everything nice"?
21—What is most northwesterly State of American Union (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why It May Be Advisable to Warm Ice for Use in Vegetable Shipping?

All ice that is made from plain water melts at the same temperature, but while it is still ice, one block may be considerably colder than another. Water does not cease to become colder on exposure to lower and lower temperatures merely because it has turned to ice. Ice takes on a temperature which roughly corresponds to that of the air in which it is stored.

Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry indicate that ice that is too cold may freeze vegetables packed with it for warm-weather shipment to distant points. Considerable quantities of head lettuce and carrots were found to suffer damage in transit as a consequence of being covered or "topped" with crushed ice having too low a temperature.

This resulted from the practice of crushing the ice right in the packing house where the vegetables were crated and blowing it directly over the vegetables. This method of icing involved very little change in the temperature of the ice before it came in contact with the carrots, lettuce, etc. If the block ice was too cold, the crushed ice was likewise at too low a temperature for safe refrigeration of the tender, frost-susceptible vegetables.

Two blocks of ice may look alike but have different temperatures.

Another commercial method of icing vegetables for shipment was found by the investigators to show less losses through freezing. In this other method, chunk ice (rather than crushed ice) is used, and the icing is done at the railroad car rather than in the packing house. This afforded the ice a chance to "warm up" beyond the danger point and the vegetables packed with it consequently escaped injury.

To be quite safe in icing truck garden produce, all the ice used should be allowed to "warm up." And if no other method is handy for telling how warm is "warm ice," just allow the ice to stand in above-freezing temperatures until it begins to melt.

—W. P. Keasbey

99 Per Cent Saving

Microfilm photography of 1,500,000 life-insurance record cards recently resulted in a 99 per cent saving of storage space.

—and Hollywood

Wide World

Actor Richard Whorf takes the lead on this three-seater bike. His sons, Peter, 10, and David, 7, assist in this pedal practice to conserve the family car. Whorf is a recognized painter as well as film artist.

Brevities

Detroit News: Film producers are cut to a maximum outlay of $5,000 per set, and as things get tougher we may be in for another Sheik cycle, with sand and a $3 tent the only props.

The New Yorker: Our government has wisely decided to put an end to gold-mining for the duration. The yellow metal is just as safe where it is as it would be in a new Kentucky home.

Jerry of the U. S. O.

Fort Devens, Mass.

Her name is Jerry. Every boy in camp knows Jerry of the Shirley, Mass., U. S. O. Tall and attractive, she's a spark plug of human activity and helps to make the club a favorite social center and retreat for reading and games. From morning until late at night Jerry is busy planning for parties, forming clubs which give the boys an opportunity to exercise their talents and develop their hobbies; the clubs range from fencing to music appreciation.

Jerry is "Big Sister" to the boys. She has made it possible for lonesome boys to find friends, arranged for home hospitality, obtained rooms for visiting wives and sweethearts, even homes and apartments for those families who wish to be together as much and as long as possible. She arranges for parties in the afternoon for wives of the soldiers. Some afternoons the club looks like a day nursery when the babies are added to the sewing circle.

Is it any wonder that everybody knows Jerry of the U. S. O.?

Daily Quotation

IF thou lovest learning, thou shalt be learned.—SOCRATES.

NEWS ITEM— MANY PEOPLE TODAY ARE CARRYING THEIR LUNCH TO WORK.

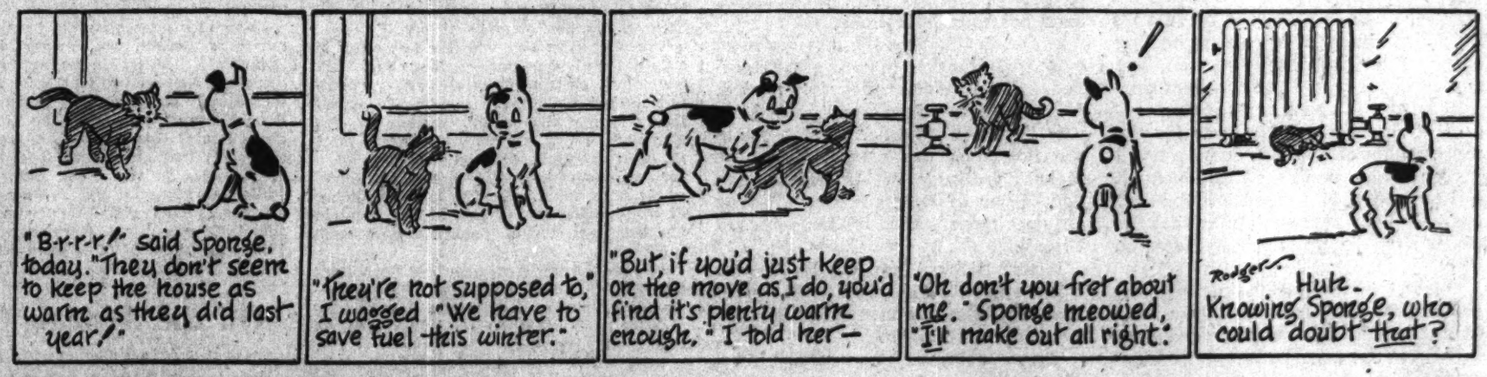
YOUR BICYCLE IS WAITING, SIR
DON'T FORGET MY LUNCH BOX, HENRI
MERCHANT SWANK CLUB
CLARINDA, CUT THE CRUSTS OFF THE BREAD — I'M GOING TO THE RITZMORE TODAY
SORT OF FUN, ISN'T IT SHAWMUT?
BANK
WHAT YOU GOT TODAY?
L.F. VAN

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Suspended Decision*

By LE PE...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You Know Sponge*

By RODGERS


"B-r-r-r!" said Sponge, today. "They don't seem to keep the house as warm as they did last year!"
"They're not supposed to," I wagged "We have to save fuel this winter."
"But if you'd just keep on the move as I do, you'd find it's plenty warm enough," I told her—
"Oh don't you fret about me," Sponge meowed, "I'll make out all right."
Rodger
Huh. Knowing Sponge, who could doubt that?

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Silver Lining*

By THE HAGERS

The order to economize
May be a blessing in disguise.
Now, with the thermostat set low,
We may enjoy our grate's warm glow.
Gas rationing, to my delight,
Brings fewer cars to honk at night.
And ladies on my party line
Six minutes talk, instead of nine.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1942 • *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* • PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Armistice Day, 1942

After this war we may expect a period of years in which no conclusion of hostilities is legally recognized—a period of policing by the United Nations. There may never be another Armistice Day.

Perhaps that is just as well. For, if, on November 11, 1942, the forces of the enemy were suddenly to crack wide open, and the opportunity for making peace emerged over night, would the peace we are prepared for be worthy of the sacrifices that preceded it? The answer to that is disquieting. We are not prepared for peace.

Of course there are plans, of a tentative sort. But they do not represent preparedness for peace. There are always plans in the files of war departments and war offices—detailed plans, at that—which can be put into operation the moment war breaks out. But these do not constitute preparation for war. They are a small part of it. Preparation for war includes the education of millions of people to stand against evil forces menacing order. Preparation enough early enough would actually discourage the attack. But preparation for the stand of free countries against the Axis took ten years, and was achieved too late to save the peace.

Likewise preparation for peace includes the education of millions upon millions of people. They must know what is needed for peace. As they have learned that sacrifices are required to win war, they must be made aware of the sacrifices that are required to win peace. But more than that, they must be prepared to bear these sacrifices.

Twenty years of armistice, and the final breakdown of that armistice, have wakened people as they were never wakened before to the need of building a world order which shall make war obsolete. As Armistice Day comes round in 1942, civic-minded persons all over the United States, and doubtless in other United Nations, are wrestling with the problems of preparing their countries for peacemaking. Conferences attended by hundreds, to small groups embracing five or six, or the man or woman alone with a book are all part of an army moving up in the wake of our fighting men to meet mankind's common enemies, ignorance, fear, apathy, non-co-operation.

But there is much to be done before people have a clear concept of the goal they must strive for and the means of achieving it. More and more those working for durable peace recognize the need of a simple and direct approach to the problem. They see that people must be made aware of the *minimum* requirements of a peaceful world order and taught how to make demands for this minimum register with their political representatives.

Today the problem of durable peace is being discussed from so many angles that the public is in danger of confusion. If, before we can have peace, the income of every person must be guaranteed, if every vestige of racial or social discrimination must be obliterated, if every man must adhere to rules which mortals have never learned completely to live by, then peace is indeed a complicated business, and not to be achieved short of a perfect world.

That may be true of the peace that passeth all understanding; it is not true of the peace that exists between states joined in federal union, or which are members of a Commonwealth, or which have recognized their fundamental interests as bound up with other nations. Among such peoples political peace is preserved by sharing in maintenance of forces protecting order while justice is being won. The next goal for world peacemakers may well be the establishment of this concept of sharing a single force for the preservation of world order. As much justice as is possible of achievement must of course be written into the next peace, but the supreme aim is that the peace shall be protected by force as widely supported as possible.

One of the tasks facing those who are celebrating this Armistice Day with efforts to make the next peace enduring, is to drive this point home to millions of people.

This Week's Appreciation:

To Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, who says it is "more important that the war be won decisively and speedily than it is that our Republican Party win in 1944." The vigorous young Executive interprets American election reactions correctly when he implies that voters—though impatient with Washington bungling of rationing, censorship, and manpower—had no desire to sabotage the Commander-in-Chief. In the conduct of a war on so colossal a scale, mistakes will occur—if only because of inexperience. Correction of these mistakes, not for partisan advantage but for the Nation's sake, is the duty of a loyal opposition. However, where errors are not mere matters of judgment but spring from political expediency, exposure must be ruthless. Americans who expect bravery from their sons in uniform will not stand for political cowardice at home.

A Haunted Hitler

While the peoples of the United Nations rejoice in good news from world-wide fronts—Algiers taken, Oran falling, the British-American pincers closing on Rommel, advances reported from Russia and New Guinea—from Adolf Hitler himself comes information of another Allied victory. That is the inadvertent disclosure that defeat occupies the mind of Der Führer. He lives with the vision of disaster.

He let the cat out of the bag in his Beer Hall speech. Not only did he have to talk of counter strokes and other defense measures, arguing falsely that defense is easier than offense. He went back to 1918 and asserted that he foresaw no repetition of Germany's collapse then. Why bring that up? Why go on to talk about his own actions in extremity and to declare that he would not run away as the Kaiser had? Why should the asserted master of Europe, the wielder of a supposedly irresistible blitzkrieg be making any such comparisons?

Because Adolf Hitler does look ahead. The man who wrote "Mein Kampf" had considerable ability to estimate events in advance, to foresee the effects of given political and military causes. He undervalued spiritual factors. But he now knows something of the strength of humanity's love of freedom and justice. He can see new armies rising against him. He cannot fool himself about the future. His imagination has already pictured the end of the war and the face he sees is the face of defeat. He won't run away. He won't be allowed to. Even now he can't get away from his own fears of disaster. Even while boasting of plans for visiting new horrors on his enemies his own terror haunts him and speaks in his own words.

"... Well in Hand"

The United States Marines, now celebrating their 167th anniversary, are loved by Americans not only for their consequential military achievements, but also for the enrichment they have given the Nation's fighting language.

At Belleau Wood, when the French suggested retreat, the Marines shouted back, "We just got here!" When the Allied command protested that the Marines had only one brigade, their commander retorted, "Well, you've only got one war." And when the French pleaded for caution, another Marine officer replied, "If the Germans can't stop them, how can I?" When the French set up a memorial to the American fighting man, they used a Marine for a model.

The Marines date from Washington's day. He saw the utility of a land army for the Navy, and the Marines gave ample proof of their usefulness in the Revolution, garbed in their striking white and green uniforms, with heavy leather protection around their necks. It was because of the Marines that John Paul Jones could truthfully shout to the Captain of the Serapis, "I have not yet begun to fight!" For although the Bon Homme Richard was sinking beneath him, his unusually large complement of Marines had not yet begun their boarding operations.

So far, in this war, the Marines have more than lived up to their great tradition. From Wake they wirelessed, "Send us more Japs," and from Midway, "O. K. on Midway." Their work in the Solomons has earned them the highest gratitude of Americans, and now—after so long an interval—they are once more headed for the shores of Tripoli.

It was Richard Harding Davis, war correspondent, who cabled that great line, "The Marines have landed and the situation is well in hand."

That was flashed for yesterday, but it stands today.

The Texas story about the rooster being deprived of his feathers by a tornado reminds us of Uncle Gabe's yarn about the turkeys imported to devour Kansas grasshoppers. The birds were turned into the fields and came out that night without a feather on them.

Paterfamilias has decided that since he can't drive enough on four gallons a week to keep up his battery, any investment in Grade 3 tires may be unnecessary—a decision reached after figuring up next year's taxes.

Washington and Vichy

American invasion of French North Africa clarifies Washington's attitude toward Vichy as no amount of verbal explanation could. Much of the criticism of this attitude arose from apprehension that it might in some crucial hour aid the Nazis.

It was objected that Washington's recognition of the Vichy regime enabled Hitler's puppets to confuse French public opinion and thus helped them to control it for Nazi benefit. It was suspected that much of the tenderness toward Vichy arose from regard in some inner Washington circles for ultra-conservative and clerical influences represented by Pétain.

Thus the United States' policy toward Vichy has been looked upon in many quarters as a sort of veiled appeasement, not of the Nazis but of forces which, since the beginning of the fight for Spain, have played constantly into Fascist hands. The invasion of North Africa does not prove that such influences have not indeed been at work. It does prove, that insofar as they might interfere with a vigorous prosecution of the war for freedom they have been ineffective.

Marshal Pétain's "sadness," which seems to border on bitterness, may well arise from disillusionment over the meager results of Vichy's diplomacy in Washington. Mr. Hull's description of its advantages to the United States help to explain earlier statements advanced on behalf of the State Department's dealings with Vichy. These pointed out the usefulness of American diplomatic agents as conveyors of information on French affairs and Nazi relations with France, and the restraining influence—possibly overrated—that their presence might have on a "government" constantly importuned by the Nazis for more "collaboration."

Such explanations were not particularly impressive, but while these advantages cost the United States and the cause of the United Nations almost nothing, they seemed worth the price. It still might be objected that their cost was the confusion of the French people, and the weakening of the Fighting French movement, but the fact that the American policy of recognizing Vichy had the approval of the British, who did not recognize that regime, indicated there was more to it than appeared.

Apparently some useful work has been done by American representatives in French North Africa, and the patient efforts of American diplomacy to counter Nazi pressures within France must still appeal to the freedom-loving French people. In any event the policy pursued by Washington is now defined by events. If its merits remain debatable in some eyes, the debate must center on matters of past expediency and not on the motives which guided it.

Armistice Day On Our Street

On our country village street with its white houses under ancient elms leafless from autumnal gales, our flags for Armistice Day will be unfurled. Large flags on tall staffs, medium-sized flags over white porches and small flags fluttering between white pillars. Old flags of early settlers with traditions of '76, new flags of Polish farmers lamenting native land under Hitler's heel. All reverently raised in respect both for the Nation's past, with its sacrifice for the democratic ideal, and for the challenging present to do and die for this same freedom for all men. Our flags, catching the first light of the sun rising over our purple hills, will never look more lovely with their red and white stripes and their stars in blue field, symbolic of triumph over past divisions and hatreds. A union of many in one.

This Armistice Day is unlike any other in our peaceful community since that first one came on the field of battle. Forty-four of our little town now in the armed forces testing once again whether as free men and women, we shall be able to meet in town meetings and on Sundays move towards our country churches at the sound of the summoning bells. The precious pitcher of brotherhood lies broken at the fountain and the silver cord of freedom is once again unloosed.

No more on this Armistice Day, the village parade, the holiday journeying, the easy assumption that as we lower our flags at sunset's call we shall go on living securely among our quiet hills.

Ring, we shall say, our church bells softly, for we move this Armistice Day out upon the unknown. Let it be a day of prayer. Let our flags challenge us in solemn dedication to sacrificial giving for men of good will everywhere the world around.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men.... To use books rightly—Ruskin

Mutual Assistance

We are made for co-operation, like feet, like hands, like eyelids, like the rows of upper and lower teeth. To act against one another then is contrary to Nature, and it is acting against one another to be vexed and turn away.—MARCUS AURELIUS (121-180).

Team Work

Down the Middle of the Road

Things Will Be Different Now

By Erwin D. Canham

It has been a long road—to Algiers. It has led all the way from the Reichstag fire in 1933. And longer. Did it not really lead all the way from that dreary day when the United States Senate took this Nation out of its world responsibilities?

It did not need to be such a long road. There could have been a turning when the Japanese went into Manchuria. Or when Hitler went into the Rhineland. Or in Spain. Or if the United States had entered this war earlier. But that was not the pattern of history. The American people had to learn the hard way, or at least, the fairly hard way. They had to be attacked, and from the hour of that blow it took eleven long months to the day and hour for the counter-attack to be prepared.

These eleven months have been feverish and unreal. There were many ineptitudes, beginning with the demoralization of thought and action among some at Pearl Harbor and on the airfields of the Philippines. We have had to learn fast. And we had to prepare. In fact, to get an American Expeditionary Force to the Mediterranean in eleven months from the declaration of war was a feat of historic magnitude only possible because we were to some degree tooled and prepared beforehand and had capable allies.

* * *

And now, despite the hard blows, perhaps the disappointments, and certainly the expenditures of troops and treasure which lie ahead, things will be different. We have at last turned from the road that is solely defensive and gone on the offensive. The air tastes different in this direction, doesn't it? However tough the going, we can see a long way ahead on this road. We can hit harder, and the blows don't hurt us so much. We are going places.

We should realize that this day in world history, in American history, has been reached only partly through our own efforts. It would not have come if the British had not stood after Dunkirk. Above all, it would not have come if the Russians had not pulled down into their own soil, at tremendous sacrifice, a weight of German men and metal which manifestly can make the difference between world defeat or victory. The Russians have paid the price, so far. They have done it in their own defense, not in ours, but it helps us just as much and just the same.

From now on, we should be able to pull our own weight, and maybe more. Our strength is swiftly increasing, despite its dispersal. And we are placing on the enemy increasingly the need for dispersal. Who will defend Italy? What will the Germans do about Spain? How will they garrison all the soft spots that are spread from the Pillars of Hercules to the Black Sea? With the Italian divisions on the Russian front? Or the Rumanians and Frenchmen who are there? Of course not. Germans are needed. Where are they? Most of them are scattered along a front all the way from the Caucasus to the Arctic—an active, intensive front. And they are garrisoning a continent that is at once behind and in the front line—the Ukraine and the Kuban, the steppes and the Don and the broad spaces of White Russia, Poland and Bohemia, Yugoslavia and Greece, Norway and Denmark and the Netherlands and Belgium and France.

* * *

It is a stupendous territory to hold against incipient internal esistance everywhere. There aren't many troops to spare, to rush to Italy, Greece, Turkey. Whatever point they are taken from will be weaker. It will require trains and trucks and a lot of petroleum. It will require organization. There will have to be a plan, many plans. And they must face the uncertainty: Where will the United Nations strike next? How hard will they strike? It is this uncertainty which will deal a fearful blow to Axis morale, coupled with the knowledge already that crack German generals and troops can be driven into such a rout as has befallen Field Marshal Rommel.

All these things are not dreams or vain speculations. They have happened, they are happening. And they will inevitably lead to more surprises. No man can estimate the potential weaknesses of the Axis. No man can calculate their mistakes when they are caught in misadventure and have to extemporize. The dragon's teeth of evil that have been sown over Europe by the Axis are breaking through the soil. They are seeds of ill omen to the sowers.

We must not think the war is over. We can only say the tide has turned.

But oh, how different it feels to be moving on the offensive!

Off the African Coast

"Robert Browning's 'Home-Thoughts, From the Sea,' unquestionably represents the thoughts of many American soldiers as they approached their objectives in North Africa," telegraphs a reader of The Christian Science Monitor. The poem is reproduced herewith:

Nobly, nobly Cape Saint Vincent to the Northwest died away;
Sunset ran, one glorious blood-red, reeking into Cadiz Bay;
Bluish 'mid the burning water, full in face Trafalgar lay;
In the dimmest Northeast distance dawned Gibraltar grand and gray;
"Here and here did England help me: how can I help England?"—say,
Whoso turns as I, this evening, turn to God to praise and pray,
While Jove's planet rises yonder, silent over Africa.

—Written in 1844 "Under the bulwark of a vessel off the African coast."

The Wide Horizon

Casablanca

By Louis Shepard

Casablanca, objective of United States troops, on the Atlantic coast of French Morocco, is Vichy's No. 2 African naval base, second only to Dakar. The Axis, since August, had expressed fear that the United Nations would attempt a landing at this port and last week Rear Admiral Luetzow of the German Naval Staff said: "Casablanca, on French Morocco's west coast, is a danger spot far overshadowing Dakar."

When I was in Casablanca early this year the city appeared to be on a war footing with numerous warships in the harbor, well-drilled troops, and planes continually circling about overhead. The naval yards on the west side of the harbor were full of busy workmen scraping, painting and outfitting the war vessels. Dozens of electric cranes, set on tracks along the stone docks, lifted machinery and merchandise from railway cars to be placed aboard vessels.

Moroccan soldiers, recently evacuated from France, patrolled the port. Recruited from the wild tribes of the desert, the Moroccan soldier is a fierce fighter and an exceptional marksman. Senegalese troops were there, too, but since that time most of them have been shipped to Dakar to reinforce the garrison there. Anti-Nazi Austrians, Czechs and Germans, who had enlisted in the French Army before the fall of Paris, were also in Casablanca but most of them were being sent to camps in the Sahara for work on the Trans-Saharan railway.

* * *

It was expected that French troops in the area would resist the American Expeditionary Force. It should be borne in mind that better class Moroccans were given opportunity by the French Government to take part in local administrative functions. Some who have grown wealthy and who have been educated in Paris have intermarried with members of the resident French white population. Realizing the fondness that most upper class Moroccans have for Paris, the wily Axis propagandists have not overlooked the opportunity of impressing upon this segment of the population the idea that Paris and the France they once knew has not changed. Most of them are stanch supporters of Vichy.

French army officers arrived from Indo-China during last December to strengthen the garrison. While all of these men were definitely anti-Japanese and anti-Nazi there was a feeling of bitterness toward the British and Americans who, they felt, had let them down in Indo-China. They had been determined to fight the Japanese aggression, they said, but they were unable to do so without assistance. At the time of their arrival in Casablanca, most of them felt they would resist any attack against it.

Morocco is the garden spot of French Africa. Nevertheless food rations were being cut considerably and there was a definite scarcity of milk and fresh vegetables. One explanation for this, of course, was the number of merchant vessels I saw in the harbor being loaded with produce of the colony to be carried to Marseilles. It is hardly an open question as to whether portions of these food shipments found their way to Germany. Travelers said that ships on which they had traveled from Marseilles to Casablanca were loaded with French troops.

* * *

Two large warships were tied up in Casablanca harbor. A great number of men worked on board the Jean Bart and the other had smoke drifting from her funnels. Not unlike the Richelieu in Dakar, it was planned to use the big guns of the battleship against an attacking force.

There were at least a dozen submarines at their docks and these seemed to be in better condition than any other ships at the port. Well painted, clean, quietly rolling in the swell, and well guarded, they appeared to be capable of going into operation far from their base without any loss of time. There were about ten destroyers and a couple of dozen sub-chasers and trawlers as well.

There were many German officers in Casablanca, members of the Armistice Commission. All had a number of aides with them and Germany has continually added to its "official family" in Casablanca. There was little effort made to keep a knowledge of their presence from the population. With the lack of fuel acute in the city—and a Casablanca winter can be very cold—many felt that the local government was wrong in supplying the German hotel with steam heat and hot running water.

The feelings of the Casablanca population were rather evenly divided for and against the United Nations. The stand taken by Turkey and Rommel's flight have undoubtedly affected the Moroccans.

Mirror of World Opinion

Beer Ration "All Wrong"

A young man in the Army complained to the minister this last week about most restaurants offering him beer along with his hamburg sandwich because he was a soldier. He objects to the beer ration in camp. He says many boys never knew the taste of beer until reaching camp. This beer ration is all wrong. Secretary Stimson is all wrong in giving approval of the policy.—*The Windsor Methodist*, Windsor, Conn.

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